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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy, thunder showers. Temp. 68-63 (21-20). Tomorrow clearer. Yesterday's temp. 63-66 (21-19). LONDON: Partial cloudiness. Temp. 70-59 (24-15). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 65-62 (24-17). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Sunny and warm. Temp. 85-63 (29-17). NEW YORK: Warm and sunny. Temp. 85-72 (29-22). Yesterday's temp. 83-75 (28-24).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

Austria	8 S.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Netherlands	1 Fl.
Eire (Incl. tax)	11 P.	Nigeria	7/6
Finland	1.90 F.M.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
France	1.50 Fr.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Germany	1 D.M.	Spain	15 Ptas.
Great Britain	10 P.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	12 Drs.	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 3.75	Turkey	T.L.
Iran	25 Rials	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.25
Italy	250 Lire	Yugoslavia	8 D.
Israel	LE1.45		



Associated Press.

BREZHNEV OF THE WEST—Wearing a Stetson and a very serious expression, Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev accepts a pair of Western revolvers from actor Chuck Connors last June 23, while Mr. Brezhnev was visiting President Nixon at the Western White House, at San Clemente, Calif. The picture has just been made available by the White House after being used on a TV program.

Chile Puts Troops at Truck Site

Allende Readies For Showdown

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Chilean troops surrounded a truck compound near here as the government continued its efforts to break a crippling, 23-day road transport strike.

The troops, brandishing automatic weapons, encircled the truck encampment at Puente Alto, 16 miles east of the capital, last night and declared it a military zone, officials said today.

The operation was directed by Col. Aquiles Lopez, one of the 27 military commissioners appointed by President Salvador Allende to end the strike.

Threats by Allende

It followed repeated threats by President Allende's military-backed government that it would bring out troops to force the nation's 45,000 privately owned trucks back on the roads.

But troops did not seize any of the 1,600 vehicles at the compound and they agreed to allow owners a restricted access to the zone.

Col. Lopez, who has said he will obey orders even if it means loss of lives, negotiated with strikers' representatives at the compound. There were no reports of incidents.

Meanwhile, truck owners, union leaders, opposition politicians, wives and children flocked to other compounds throughout the country waiting for the army to move.

Opposition's Warning

The opposition Christian Democratic party and anti-government unions have warned there will be resistance and bloodshed if troops use force.

President Allende, in a broadcast to the nation last night, repeated charges that the strike was provoking a wave of terrorism and said that, with the critical supply situation, it was an aggression against the country's economy.

He also defended the four commanders-in-chief of the armed forces who joined his new "national security" cabinet last week and dismissed opposition allegations that he was trying to compromise the military.

The armed forces had joined his cabinet to insure that the country did not plunge into anarchy, the president said.

Nearly all Chile's private road transport sector is against him, and there have been threats that doctors and other professional workers will strike if he uses force. A strike by private bus lines was, by today, nearly total.



Associated Press.

James R. Schlesinger, U.S. defense chief.

Nixon Schedules Europe Trip for Late in October

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (IHT).—President Nixon is planning to make his "grand tour" of Europe in late October and early November, White House officials said today.

Preparations have begun for a two-week journey designed to rebuild the Atlantic alliance. The trip will take Mr. Nixon to France, Britain, Germany, Italy, Belgium and perhaps one or two other countries in Western Europe.

A stop in Brussels will be keyed to meetings with NATO leaders to coordinate a unified stand on talks with Soviet leaders and other East bloc nations about mutual armed-forces reductions and other European security problems.

Mr. Nixon will be meeting with allied leaders at a time of mounting U.S. pressure to reduce the 300,000-man American troop level in Western Europe.

White House advance teams, in addition to national security adviser Henry A. Kissinger, are expected to go to Europe next month to make detailed arrangements for Mr. Nixon's meetings with European heads of state.

The President will be traveling with his senior diplomatic and military advisers, including Mr. Kissinger and Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

● Nations draft ideas for Atlantic declaration Page 2.

It still is not known if there will be a summit meeting attended by all the Western chiefs of state when Mr. Nixon is abroad.

But ranking administration officials predicted yesterday that agreement on a new declaration of principles for the Atlantic alliance will be reached before the end of the year.

One official said the declaration—a No. 1 1973 foreign-policy goal of the Nixon administration—"definitely will be ready" for signing when the President visits Europe.

This was the most optimistic recent forecast on chances of reaching accord this year on the document intended to patch up the cracks in the alliance.

The French had made it known that they saw no need for a new statement of alliance principles, nor for any change in the alliance.

The White House confirmed today that Mr. Kissinger, who in the spring first announced the administration goal of an alliance overhaul, is planning a European trip next month.

It said that Mr. Kissinger has accepted an invitation to address a meeting of the Belgian NATO Association in Brussels on Sept. 10. The White House officials who confirmed his acceptance said that Mr. Kissinger currently has no plans to visit other European capitals during his stay.

But the officials would not rule out the possibility that Mr. Kissinger would use the occasion of his trip to explain to his European counterparts the new U.S. draft of the declaration of principles.

The State Department said Wednesday that "rough, preliminary and tentative" U.S. proposals for the declaration had been sent out individually to member countries of the alliance and of the Common Market.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger are pressing for adoption of the principles to update the Atlantic partnership in light of changes in the world situation, establishing, for example, some link with Japan and providing for a new approach to trade, finance and economic and military burdens.

Circulation of the draft U.S. proposal in European capitals means that "the ball is now in their court," said one official who was optimistic that continuing diplomatic dialogue would produce agreement before Mr. Nixon's journey.

Mr. Kissinger's trip to Europe coincides with the Sept. 10-11 meeting of Common Market foreign ministers in Copenhagen. But White House officials said they did not expect the Nixon aide to attend that meeting.

The Copenhagen session, plus deliberations of the NATO council, probably will crystallize a European position on most of the outstanding issues, Washington officials say.

Bonn, London Are Surprised

BONN, Aug. 17 (UPI).—The news from Washington that President Nixon plans to visit Europe this fall caught the West German government by surprise today.

"Is that an official announcement?" asked a Foreign Ministry spokesman when told that the President planned to visit West Germany and other nations beginning in late October.

"That's the first I have heard about it, so obviously I have no comment," he said. A spokesman for Chancellor Willy Brandt's office also declined comment.

In London, British officials said today that they had not been informed of Mr. Nixon's planned travel dates. They said it had been known for some time that such a trip was likely, but no firm dates had been communicated.

All Quiet on Cambodia Defense Line

Army Chief Hands Out Medals, Calls Capital Safe

By Thomas W. Lippman

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 17 (WP).—The commander-in-chief of Cambodia's armed forces toured the city's southern defense perimeter this morning, handing out medals and proclaiming the city safe from attack.

That is not what Maj. Gen. Sosthene Fernandez was expected to be doing two days after the American bombing halt, but it seemed appropriate to the situation that has developed since the air support that was considered essential to the city's defense was withdrawn by American congressional mandate.

At every stop, the general saw briefing boards that said "calm" or "nothing to report," a reflection of the lull in the fighting that has allowed government troops to regain fragments of what they lost in the Communist drive of June and July. Far from storming the city, the insurgents have continued their slow retreat southward and left the city's main supply lines open. The last 24 hours, according to a bulletin from the high command, have been marked by "a notable reduction in enemy activity."

The war is still only a few miles away in any direction. The biggest difference is the silence that has replaced the thunder of American bombs. A sense of anticlimax prevails in the city, where life continues as usual. Government radio broadcasts are encouraging refugees who fled from nearby villages last month to return home and some are doing so. But no one expects the lull to continue.

"The task now is to consolidate the cordon around the city so we can intercept infiltrators," Gen. Fernandez said as he toured an artillery emplacement near the Prek Ho Bridge—an important installation about eight miles southeast of the city that was almost lost earlier this month. "Instead of getting hit, by B-52 bombs, the enemy will get hit by our artillery."

Gen. Fernandez was one of the loudest voices proclaiming the city's dependence on the bombing, but today he said that, "even without the bombing, we have been able to assure the safety of the city, thanks to you," a reference to his companion on the tour, Brig. General John R. D. Cleland, commander of the American Military Mission here.

Gen. Cleland, who works in civilian clothes at the U.S. Embassy, donned fatigue uniform for this morning's tour. He said troops of the 43d Brigade, who defended Prek Ho and whom Gen. Fernandez was decorating, had "given the enemy hell" and "really learned how to use" their American-supplied weapons.

Gen. Fernandez said he had enough artillery concentrated in the vicinity of the capital to insure the defense of a territory 20 miles across. But that still leaves Phnom Penh an encircled city, vulnerable from several directions, and there is no prospect that the army can regain any substantial chunk of the countryside beyond the capital's defense lines. The position is basically defensive and the question is how long the Khmer Rouge will wait before a new assault.

It is not clear why insurgent

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Deployment Seen by 1975

U.S. Says Russia Has Tested Multiple Warhead Missiles

By Robert Sinor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (IHT).—The Soviet Union has successfully tested missiles with multiple warheads that can be guided to individual targets, Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger disclosed today.

Mr. Schlesinger said the new developments meant that chances had "deteriorated sadly" for negotiations for controls on these weapons.

In a morning press conference during which he also touched on developments in Indochina, the Defense Secretary said there was "hard evidence" that the Russians had achieved MIRV (Multiple Independently Targeted Reentry Vehicle) capability for the SS-17 and the giant SS-18 missiles. He predicted that first deployments might take place by early 1975.

In addition, he told newsmen that there was some evidence that the Russians had achieved MIRV capability for two other missiles. All four types cited were land based, but Mr. Schlesinger predicted that the same capability would be achieved for submarine missiles in time.

The defense secretary said that the new warhead for the SS-18 carried at least six megaton-size hydrogen bombs while the SS-17 carried four considerably smaller bombs. He explained that intelligence analysts, by studying data from the tests, could calculate the size of the warheads.

The largest U.S. MIRVs, mounted on the Minuteman-missile, carry three warheads with a blast force of about 200,000 tons of TNT, about one-fifth the size of each SS-18 warhead.

Impact on SALT

Mr. Schlesinger promised that this latest Soviet development would not lead to Pentagon requests for a new program of U.S. missile development, but he hinted at a hardening of the U.S. position at the next round of Strategic Arms Limitations Talks.

He noted that in the first SALT agreement, the Russians were given a 2,288 to 1,710 advantage in missile launchers over the United States because the United States had a strong advantage in missile accuracy and had MIRV capability while the Russians did not.

However, Mr. Schlesinger said, as the Russians close the gap in technology and begin to put multiple warheads on their missiles, the United States will be unable "to tolerate the giant gap in numbers and throw weight."

He told newsmen that with multiple warheads the "roughly balanced" nuclear force under the SALT interim agreement could be converted by the Russians to "a clear preponderance as far as counter-force capabilities are concerned."

Mr. Schlesinger added that the United States "cannot tolerate this and must find a way to return to equality." The only possible way without violating the SALT agreements would be through a reduction in Soviet missiles.

The Defense Secretary said that by 1979 the Russians will pull even with the United States in the number of land-based warheads and develop "a formidable force" of land-based MIRVs by the mid-1980s.

Despite this possibility, Mr. Schlesinger said that first-strike capability, the ability to totally destroy the other side's ability to retaliate by a surprise first strike, is "attainable to neither side."

He referred to the submarine-launched missiles that would still be safe beneath the sea despite significant destruction of land-based missiles. U.S. submarine-based Poseidon missiles carry up to 14 warheads with a blast force of 50,000 tons of TNT each. There are approximately 2,000 of these warheads in position and ready for firing at all times.

On another topic, Mr. Schlesinger said he believed that Congress and the American people would agree to resumption of the Indochina air war if Hanoi launched another major military offensive against South Vietnam.

Senator Sees Pentagon Loophole

U.S. Goods Barred to Saigon For Raids Supporting Lon Nol

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (NYT).—The Defense Department, in a letter released yesterday, said that Saigon could legally use American-supplied military equipment to attack sanctuaries in Cambodia of North Vietnamese forces that posed a direct threat to South Vietnam.

But, in answer to questions raised by the Senate Armed Services Committee, the Pentagon wrote that Saigon would be violating American law if such equipment were used strictly in support of the government of Cambodian President Lon Nol.

William P. Clements jr., the deputy defense secretary, said that the Saigon government had been told that if it sent its forces into either Cambodia or Laos in support of governments there, the United States would not replace any of the destroyed or used-up material.

The Defense Department's interpretation of the law immediately suggested a possible pretext for Saigon to aid the Cambodian government, which has now been deprived of American bombing support.

It is conceivable that Saigon, contending that it was sending forces into Cambodia to defend itself against North Vietnamese there, could in effect bolster the Lon Nol government by relieving military pressure around Phnom Penh.

Truce Pact Bans Them

Such incursions into Cambodia or Laos, however, were ruled out by January's Vietnam cease-fire agreement, and South Vietnam has so far not shown any desire to commit its forces outside its borders.

Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D., Iowa, a leading dove on the Armed Services Committee, promptly issued a statement saying that "the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

At Least 20 Dead In Mexico Floods

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Floodwaters which have covered wide areas of Mexico have killed at least 20 persons, police here said. Nearly 50 persons were missing and typhoid and whooping cough epidemics were breaking out in the north.

Several dams were feared to be near bursting point as swollen rivers filled their reservoirs to capacity. Troops moved to evacuate inhabitants from threatened districts.

Dozens of towns and villages already had been evacuated. Many more were isolated and the situations of their inhabitants were not known. Roads and railroads were severely damaged in at least one state, police said.

U.K. Courts Jail 5 Women, Fine Priest In Crackdown on Shoplifting Tourists

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Magistrates today jailed five wealthy foreign women shoplifters and fined an Italian Catholic priest in a new crackdown on tourists stealing from London stores.

At the same time, the daughter of the ruler of an Arab state claimed diplomatic immunity after being arrested for alleged shoplifting in a London store, police sources said tonight.

The ruler's daughter, in her 30s, denied the allegation after being taken to a police station, accompanied by her maid, who was arrested with her. Detectives confirmed both were entitled to diplomatic immunity.

Two Syrian women, Miss Nassiva Atassa, 38, and Mrs. Enayet Agaz, 52, were both sent to prison for 30 days for stealing articles of clothing from fashionable West End stores.

An Iranian woman, Hamideh Gangi, 50, and her daughter, Soheyla Pourrafer, 18, were both fined and jailed respectively for 30 and 14 days. They pleaded guilty to stealing two brassieres and two pairs of panties and were said to have had £240 on them at the time.

A 22-year-old Japanese girl, Miss Makik Sano, had to be helped from the court after being jailed today for 14 days for stealing panties and a nightdress worth £5.5. The court was told she had £550 in this country.

And an Italian Roman Catholic priest, the Rev. Giuseppe Mario Rho, 44, was fined £5 for stealing a book. He was on a holiday sponsored by people in his small parish in Milan.

Also today, the director general of the state-owned radio station in the Yemen Arab Republic received a 12-month suspended sentence on charges that he was loitering with intent to commit an arrestable offense.

A police officer testified in court that he saw Abdul Aziz Shaif-al-Aghbari try to reach inside the open shoulder bags of several women tourists before arresting him.

Today's jailings follow two yesterday, of a Lebanese banker's wife and an Iranian woman.

London magistrates had for some time been handing out large fines to wealthy tourists caught shoplifting and warning them about possible jail sentences. But this was the first time any had been sent to prison.

President Asserts His Right to Decide

Nixon Brief Rebuts Cox on Tapes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP).—President Nixon's lawyers argued today that he, not the courts or a grand jury, must decide if "access to every possible bit of evidence" in the Watergate case is more important than preserving the confidentiality of his conversations.

"This notion that the extraction of the last ounce of flesh by the criminal process is the highest and most important purpose of government, and that the courts have the power to impose this goal on the chief executive... is not the law," the White House brief said.

The 17-page brief was the final written argument before debate opens Wednesday in U.S. District Court.

The Nixon brief was a response to the argument filed on Monday by special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox in support of his request for a court order directing the President to give the White House tape-recordings to the grand jury.

'Humblest Citizen'

Mr. Cox had argued that it is up to the courts to decide if Mr. Nixon had any justification to withhold the tapes. He said the President, "like the humblest citizen," has a duty to give the grand jury material evidence in a criminal investigation.

The White House argued today that "there is no power in the judicial branch to decide that the public interest requires a particular criminal investigation or prosecution to continue if the executive branch has determined that other governmental interests dictate to the contrary."

The brief also said that Mr. Cox "is being unduly gloomy when he suggests that his failure to obtain the tapes might require termination of this grand jury investigation."

"The grand jury investigation was in process long before the existence of the tapes was known," it said.

The White House document quoted Mr. Cox's brief where it said that compliance with the subpoena demanding that Mr. Nixon turn over the tapes "will not interfere with or burden" the President in performance of his duties.

The White House brief, however, said: "The President, who has occupied that great office for 4 1/2 years, has reached a very different judgment."

The Nixon brief also disputed Mr. Cox's contention that the Watergate case is so unique that no precedent would be set. The President's lawyers said that the statement "flies in the face of history."

"Teapot Dome is merely the most celebrated of a number of lamentable instances in which persons in high office betrayed their public trust," the White House brief said.

Mr. Cox had issued a subpoena demanding tapes of nine presidential conversations related to Watergate. The President refused to comply, saying that to do so would irreparably damage the confidentiality of his office. He invoked the doctrines of separation of powers and executive privilege.

Mr. Nixon also has declined to obey two subpoenas issued by the Senate Watergate committee.

The committee filed a civil suit last week seeking a judgment that the President must comply with the subpoenas. The White House has not yet responded to the committee's suit.

Charles Alan Wright, a profes-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

$180 Bid Gets Signatures in Watergate Case

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (UPI).—A New York man last night submitted a high bid of $180 for a collection of notes and autographs written by Watergate figures.

During an auction at the Charles Hamilton Galleries in a downtown hotel, John Schlan, who identified himself as a New York collector, bought notes and signatures of convicted Watergate conspirator James W. McCord jr., former White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman, former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, former presidential domestic adviser John D. Ehrlichman, White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler, the Senate Watergate committee chairman, Sen. Sam J. Ervin jr., and others.

A spokesman for the auction said 120 persons participated "in spirited bidding" for the items.

Spanish Gunboat Fires a Warning Over U.K. Yacht

MADRID, Aug. 17 (AP).—A Spanish gunboat yesterday fired warning shots over a British yacht in an apparent heating up of the longstanding Anglo-Hispanic dispute over Gibraltar, Madrid sources reported today.

The British yacht was not hit by the gunboat Gerifalta's fire and there were no injuries, the sources said.

The Spanish Navy Ministry admitted the incident as the yacht neared Gibraltar. The ministry said the yacht, Pasadena, was suspected of smuggling.

Sources in Gibraltar, which has been blockaded by land by Spain for four years, said the yacht was sailing from the Spanish port of La Coruña to Gibraltar.

Spain tightened its restrictions on Aug. 6 by banning all private yachts based in Gibraltar from landing in the nearby Spanish port of Algeciras.

A British Embassy spokesman in Madrid said that an embassy official delivered a protest to the Spanish Foreign Ministry today.

Protesters, Police Clash Again

Unions Reject French Plan To Resume Operations at Lip

PARIS, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Union leaders today denounced the French government's new plan to resume operations at the Lip watch factory after police drove out workers who occupied and operated the plant for two months.

Sympathy strikes and clashes between police and demonstrators continued after Industrial Development Minister Jean Charbonnel presented the new plan for the bankrupt firm in a nationwide television address last night.

Mr. Charbonnel's plan would save the jobs of about three-quarters of the 1,300 workers at the factory in Besançon, eastern France, and would get production going again by Oct. 1.

But the unions, buoyed by popular support for the Lip venture in worker control of a major French industry, criticized the plan as containing nothing new.

The CFDT union federation said it was "a bad gamble" brutally designed to break the spirit of the Lip workers.

Railroad workers pressed ahead with a second day of unofficial strikes across the country, forcing the cancellation of some trains and bringing the new Paris express subway system to a halt for an hour this morning.

In Besançon itself, about two dozen persons, most of them police, were listed as injured early today after the third night in succession of skirmishes between police and demonstrators.

Twelve more persons were arrested and four youths were jailed for between 10 days and one month for assaulting police officers.

Mr. Charbonnel's plan seeks the division of the Lip company, France's largest watchmaking concern and once one of the world's top 10, into three separate concerns—a watch company, a machine-tool company and an armaments firm.

But the Lip workers' prime concern in taking over the bankrupt company and running it was to save everybody's job. Thus they quickly rejected a plan which would undermine their original position.

They hoped to extract a better deal from the government in negotiations due to open next week between their union chiefs and government negotiator Henry Giraud.

The tone for the union bargaining stand was set by Georges Séguy, head of the Communist-led CGT union federation, at a rally attended by thousands of Lip supporters last night.

"A new phase in our fight is beginning," he said. "We have many scores to settle with the government and with management. The Lip affair merely hastens the battle."

Ideas Offered For Atlantic Declaration

By Carl Hartman

BRUSSELS, Aug. 17 (AP).—Diplomats say that Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands—as well as the United States—have submitted ideas for a new statement of principles for the North Atlantic alliance. President Nixon reportedly hopes to sign the statement on a visit to Brussels in November.

A draft has been worked up by officials of the alliance, led by Joseph Luns, secretary-general of NATO. Other proposals are expected.

Whether an agreed statement will be ready this fall is the subject of some skepticism.

Among the controversial points:

- What should be said about the U.S. desire to have the Europeans take a greater share of the financial cost of defense?
- To what extent should Japan be associated with the alliance?

Work is proceeding along two tracks.

Last June, the 15 allies agreed that the time had come to examine their relations in the light of "the profound changes which were taking place in every field of international activity." French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert went along, somewhat to the surprise of the others.

Suggestions, proposals and drafts are under continuous discussion in the North Atlantic Council and its committees, meeting at the Brussels headquarters of NATO. Henry A. Kissinger, the President's security adviser, may be able to push things along when he visits Brussels in September.

The nine countries of the European Economic Community—all of them NATO members except Ireland—are trying to get together on a joint approach to the United States. Last month, their foreign ministers met in Copenhagen but failed to agree on what subjects they should handle. This point may be settled at another meeting, Sept. 10-11.

If it is, the ministers will still have to agree on a joint position to take. This position would then have to be negotiated with Canada, Norway, Iceland, Greece and Turkey—all members of NATO—as well as with the United States.

France, which often takes a leading role in the Common Market, may decide to look on this as a long-term process. In that case, there would be no reason to have the situation brought to a head just to coincide with the date President Nixon finds convenient for a European trip.

On the other hand, if he does insist on coming at a fixed time, the allies may consider themselves under pressure as hosts to agree on some generalities that would at least give him a piece of paper to sign.

As far back as June, Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoel outlined five points that a new declaration might contain. Phrased vaguely enough, they could be endorsed by almost any non-Communist politician in Western Europe or North America. Mr. van der Stoel said a declaration should include:

- An outline of new problems.
- An acknowledgment that the Atlantic countries have an important role to play.
- The conclusion that they should stick together and concentrate on finding solutions for practical economic, monetary, military and other problems.
- A pledge to foster social justice, democracy, human rights, a lessening of tension with Communist countries and aid to people seeking more prosperity.
- A promise to meet again periodically to take stock.



Associated Press.

GUNS OF AUGUST—A Cambodian child, son of government soldier, sits astride machine gun in vicinity of Tuol Reap. The area has been very quiet.

Defense Line In Cambodia Quiet, Calm

(Continued from Page 1)

troops chose the moment of American withdrawal of air support to pull back from the menacing positions they had gained in repeated offensives this year and last. Many analysts here believe the move simply reflects a desire to regroup and refill their ranks after the heavy pounding they took under the bombing. Whatever the reason, it is assumed they will be back.

Attacks Near Hué

SAIGON, Aug. 17 (AP).—Communist forces have stepped up a series of probing attacks on the outer western and southern defense line of the old imperial capital of Hué, the South Vietnamese military command said today.

More than 300 rounds of mortar fire were directed last night on infantry and airborne units ringing the provincial capital 400 miles north of Saigon, the command said.

The mortar attacks, followed by ground assaults on several government positions, left one South Vietnamese soldier dead and four others wounded, the command said. Five other troops were missing. Military authorities said the number of enemy casualties was unknown.

U.S., Thais Plan Talks

BANGKOK, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Thailand and the United States today agreed on early discussions to reduce American forces here, according to a joint statement.

There are about 45,000 American troops in Thailand—the largest number in Southeast Asia following the American withdrawal from South Vietnam.

U.S. Goods Barred to Saigon For Raids Supporting Lon Nol

(Continued from Page 1)

legislative intent" was "clearly to forbid any operations in the border areas of Cambodia."

"If the Saigon regime tries to intervene in Cambodia, all U.S. aid should cease immediately," he said. "If the Pentagon tries to open a loophole in the law by saying that the South Vietnamese are acting solely in their own defense, I shall support efforts to close that loophole once and for all."

Sen. Hughes, who originally asked Mr. Clements for the Pentagon's interpretation, said:

"We can't achieve peace in Cambodia if the South Vietnamese are allowed to rejoin the battle. This senator won't stand for such an illegal and dangerous use of billions of aid to Saigon. And I don't think American taxpayers will stand for it either."

Sen. Hughes's reaction seemed to reflect the concern of many anti-war advocates who have feared that despite the end to all American combat activity in Indochina, the administration would find some way to circumvent the congressionally imposed cutoff which went into effect Wednesday.

The administration has persistently denied that it had any intent to do so, and President Nixon, in a statement Wednesday, said that he would "work with Congress" rather than try to act unilaterally in Southeast Asia.

Mr. Clements, in a letter dated Aug. 14 and addressed to Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., acting chairman of the committee, provided the Pentagon's interpretation of current law on whether Saigon could use American equipment in Cambodia.

Mr. Clements said that the law's operative clause, first sponsored in 1971 by Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and known as the Fulbright proviso, "makes it clear" that American aid "may be programed and furnished to support operations by the Vietnamese and other free world forces in the sanctuary areas of Cambodia and Laos aimed at enemy operations which directly threaten the security of Vietnam."

Such activity would be "distinguished from operations by Vietnamese forces in those sanctuary areas or elsewhere in Cambodia or Laos which would be intended to support the government of Cambodia or Laos," he said.

He said that, if Saigon undertook such support operations, "restrictions" on Department of Defense appropriations preclude "replacement of any end items of equipment which might be destroyed while engaged in those operations and replenishment of any expendables . . . so used."

"We have so advised the government of South Vietnam," Mr. Clements said.

Paraguay President Starts Fifth Term

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Gen. Alfredo Stroessner, South America's longest serving head of state, was sworn in yesterday for a fifth term as president of Paraguay.

The 61-year-old army general, who took power in a 1954 coup and was first elected president two months later, will complete his new term in 1978. The president was overwhelmingly re-elected in February, collecting 85 percent of the votes cast, according to official figures.

Farm Union Man Slain on Picket Line in California

DELANO, Calif., Aug. 17 (AP).—A member of the United Farm Workers Union was shot to death as he left a picket line yesterday.

It was the first fatality on the picket line, although three union members have been wounded by gunfire since the UFW struck San Joaquin Valley grape growers July 29.

Police said two men were booked for investigation of murder in the death of Juan de la Cruz, 60. Mr. de la Cruz was shot as he left a picket line at Giumarra Vineyards in Arvin, 50 miles south of Delano.

UFW leader Cesar Chavez at first said he would call off all picketing because of the fatal shooting, but he said later that picketing would resume as usual this morning. The UFW began picketing the growers when they refused to renew the union's contracts.

There has been bitter rivalry between the UFW and the Teamsters Union for contracts covering thousands of California farm workers. Failure to renew UFW contracts leaves the producers of 65 percent of California's table grape crop free to negotiate with the Teamsters.

New U.S.-Soviet Air Link

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—The Soviet national airline, Aeroflot, plans to inaugurate flights between Moscow and Washington and increase the number of flights to New York.

Fire Turned Back From Oregon City

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 17 (Reuters).—More than 400 firefighters today kept flames from engulfing the city of La Grande, threatened by one of 14 major forest fires blazing out of control in four northwest states.

Officials said that, so far, at least a dozen homes had been destroyed and many more had been threatened by two fires in Oregon, including the one on the outskirts of La Grande in the northeast corner of the state.

More than 1,000 firefighters were battling to contain a huge blaze in part of the Mount Hood National Forest, about 100 miles southeast of Portland. The fires in Montana, Idaho and Washington were reported to cover a total of 13,000 acres, officials said.

Old Bomb Washed Up On Beach in S. France

BEZIERS, France, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—A World War II bomb was discovered off the nearby Mediterranean beach of Agde yesterday, the second to turn up in two days. Local authorities warned that more could be washed up.

Explosives experts disarmed the 550-pound American bombs, which they said could have blown up at the slightest shock. The authorities said that other U.S. bombs dropped in the Mediterranean could be washed toward the coast by currents.

S.-W. Africa Tribesmen Riot; Police Seal Ovambo Quarter

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—South African police today sealed off part of the African township of Katutura in Windhoek and arrested about 265 Ovambo tribesmen after a night of rioting.

A police contingent of 150 men armed with automatic weapons sealed off the township's Ovambo tribal compound, which houses about 5,000 migrant workers in dormitories, in a predawn operation. But later they allowed many to leave for work.

In a midnight attack on Katutura's municipal police station, a large crowd of Ovambos threw stones at black and white policemen and set their barracks ablaze.

Last night the security police raided a meeting held in the township by about 40 members of the militant South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO).

Police Got Tip

The police fired several shots during the raid, which was mounted after a tip that several wanted men might be attending the meeting.

The body of an African—apparently with a bullet wound in his head—was found near the building this morning, but it was not clear if he had died in the shooting.

There was no clear link between the raid and the subsequent rioting by the Ovambos, South-West Africa's largest and most volatile tribal group.

The trouble coincided with a meeting in Johannesburg of South African Prime Minister Jon Vorster's multiracial advisory council on South-West Africa, a forum for leaders of the various ethnic groups in the territory.

Windhoek police guarding the main gate to the Ovambo compound carefully screened tribesmen this morning before allowing them out to work.

A police spokesman said about 4,500 men had left and the compound was now quiet. The Ovambos showed no sign of mounting a strike, he added.

In December, 1971, about 13,000 tribesmen quit work to protest low wages and the migrant labor system.

On Wednesday, 26 persons were arrested when more than 300 SWAPO supporters demonstrated outside the magistrate's court in Ondagua, capital of the northern Ovambo homeland, to protest the arrest of SWAPO leaders and other officials charged under Ovamboland's emergency regulations.

Suspicious Message in Ulster Starts British Army 'Loafing'

BELFAST, Aug. 17 (UPI).—The British Army corporal crouched to examine the cryptic message pinned to the gatepost of the small house.

"Two sliced—one veda," it read.

His patrol had reported similar messages over a period of weeks at the same house in the Catholic Andersonstown area, a known stronghold of the Irish Republican Army.

Last weekend, the corporal decided to take action. First he deployed his men around the house, cutting off all avenues of escape. Then he contacted headquarters.

"Veda," repeated the officer at headquarters, thoughtfully, "never heard of it."

"Obviously some sort of a code, sir," the corporal said.

"You may be on to something," he was told. "Move in—but use extreme caution. It's a dicey neighborhood."

The corporal looked around to see that his men were in their places. He approached the house.

When Mrs. Susan Welles opened the door, the color drained from her face. She looked at the corporal, then at the soldiers in her tiny garden.

The corporal, waving the message in front of her face, said: "Now tell me all about it—and you can begin by telling what 'veda' stands for."

"God love ye," she beamed, "why didn't ye ask me straight away and I would have told you that a veda is a wee loaf. I left a message for the baker to leave *me one and two sliced pans.*"

The corporal stared at her for a moment in silence. Then he signalled his men to pull out.

"You mean all the fuss was about a bloody bun?" asked the voice from headquarters.

"Well, yes, sir," said the corporal.

There was a pause, then a chuckle, and the voice said, "Carry on corporal—no more loafing about."

The corporal winced.

Goldwater Says Conservatism Could Have Averted Scandal

By Robert Shogan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona yesterday told members of the Young Americans for Freedom that the Nixon administration could have avoided the Watergate scandal if it had been more committed to conservatism.

Earlier in the day, Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina drew an ovation at the convention of the conservative organization when he capped his criticism of the administration by declaring:

"Am I disloyal? Of course not. My loyalty, like your loyalty, is to the principles of conservatism, not to any particular regime."

The two Republican senators' remarks reflected widespread concern among conservatives that some of the taint from the Watergate scandal might rub off on the conservative movement.

'Cold, Hard Fact'

In a speech to the convention dinner, Sen. Goldwater said: "The cold, hard fact is that the Watergate situation is being used by the liberals to try and discredit and destroy the mandate of 1972 and the conservative policies upon which it was built."

Sen. Goldwater, the 1964 Republican party presidential nominee, who has been sharply critical of the Watergate affair, warned that because the Nixon administration "is more conservative than liberal," liberals were trying to link Watergate to conservative principles.

"It is my firm conviction," Sen. Goldwater said, "that the Nixon administration would not find itself in the situation it does today if it had been manned at the top by staff people strongly committed to the principles of conservatism."

"... It was the lack of ideology and the lack of experience and the lack of a deeply rooted philosophy of life which brought on the unfortunate and unforgivable activity that has been uncovered in the Watergate investigation," he said.

Ends and Means

Sen. Goldwater said the idea that the end justifies the means, underlying the Watergate scandal, belonged to the liberals. Citing activities of the anti-war movement, he said:

"It was the liberals, not the conservatives, who promoted the idea that dissenters should choose what laws they would obey and which they would ignore."

Sen. Helms, a radio-television commentator before his election in November, devoted much of his speech to a warning against "leviathan-like" expansion of government.

He complained that the expansion of government, begun under President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal, "has—if anything—become even faster under the current administration."

Not even the administration economists of Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson "ever envisioned anything as sweeping as the wage and price control system we are currently saddled with," he said.

Referring to President Nixon's Wednesday night speech on Watergate, Sen. Helms said: "Oh, how I wish he had used a portion of his time to explain some basic fundamentals about economics."

He also said Mr. Nixon should have been "somewhat more precise about the bums who were trying to destroy this country throughout the 1960s." He was referring to civil disturbances.

Leftist violence, in Sen. Helms's view, provided motivation for the domestic spying uncovered in the Watergate investigation.

© Los Angeles Times.



Sen. Barry Goldwater.

Nixon's Brief Rebuts Claim By Prosecutor Cox on Tape

(Continued from Page 1)

sor of constitutional law at the University of Texas, will argue the case against Mr. Cox on Wednesday.

A White House spokesman said the President discussed the response filed today with Prof. Wright and other White House counsel.

Mr. Nixon went to Florida today to spend the weekend at his Key Biscayne home.

It also was learned from White House and Watergate committee sources today that three presidential aides had claimed executive privilege when questioned about presidential conversations by Senate committee counsel.

They were Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler and staff aides Lawrence Higby and Stephen Bull. Sources said all three answered nearly all questions, but asserted executive privilege to queries concerning the presidential tapes and conversations.

Poll of Listeners

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP).—President Nixon's televised address failed to convince 44 percent of those listening that he was unaware of White House efforts to cover up the Watergate scandal, CBS News has reported.

Sixty percent of the audience felt the President withheld portant details about the co up, but 59 percent thought he should remain in office, cording to a CBS poll taken after the speech on Wedne night.

The poll of 593 persons conducted by telephone for network by Opinion Rese Corp. of Princeton, N.J. results, announced yester measured these reactions the 60 percent who said they read to the Nixon speech:

- Sixty percent felt the P dent withheld important de about the cover-up, while 22 cent felt he revealed all he k Seventeen percent were un
- Fifteen percent felt the P dent should be impeached, percent thought he should main president.
- Forty-four percent felt was aware of the cover-up opposed to 35 percent thought he was unaware of and 20 percent who were un

U.S. Probers Get Agnew's Papers

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17 (AP).—Federal investigators probing political corruption in Maryland have picked up copies of Vice-President Agnew's personal financial and tax papers, U.S. Attorney George Beall said today.

Mr. Beall told newsmen that copies of the papers were picked up this morning at Mr. Agnew's office in Washington but that Mr. Agnew was not interviewed by the investigators.

On Tuesday, Mr. Agnew responded to Mr. Beall's request for the documents by saying that they would be available in his office for examination and copying and that Mr. Agnew would make himself available for an interview. Mr. Agnew has called the allegations against him "damned lies."

IRA Mortar Factory Hunted After Bombardment of Police

BELFAST, Aug. 17 (AP).—British troops conducted a hunt for a secret mortar factory today after terrorists attacked a police post and two guerrilla mortarmen blew themselves up.

Their bodies were found dumped 10 miles from the police station in Pomeroy, County Tyrone, a post which was attacked last night.

The outlawed Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing said that the two were killed when a rocket exploded as they were firing it. However, the army said its experts thought that the two died when their homemade mortar exploded in their faces during the assault.

A bloodstained truck with a shattered mortar tube was found nearby. The truck also carried 25 mortar shells and other weapons, the army said.

IRA Provisionals besieged the post for about an hour, firing a dozen mortar rounds, three rockets and an estimated 100 gunshots. No casualties were reported among the police.

The most worrying aspect of the attack for authorities was that this was the third mortar attack on a security force emplacement in six days.

Military sources said: "We believe the IRA has a factory, probably out in the boondocks, that is turning out dozens of these homemade weapons a month, along with shells. Finding it has now become top priority."

The homemade mortars, fashioned out of copper heating pipes fitted with firing pins, can become a major threat unless the factory is found and destroyed, authorities said.

The IRA disclosed that it had executed a Londonderry Catholic, Patrick Duffy, 37, after he confessed to being an informer for the British.

A Provisional statement said that the man was picked up in Londonderry and shot a week ago yesterday after "he admitted accepting money from the police Special Branch and British Army intelligence on at least six different occasions."

The statement said that several IRA men had been arrested because of "valuable information" he gave security forces. Police denied that the man had been an informer.

The dead man's wife and seven children heard about the execution in a letter sent to them by the IRA. The guerrilla group said that it had written to Mrs. Duffy after a Londonderry priest advised it to do so.

A Catholic leader, John Hume of the Social Democratic and Labor party, branded the killing "a terrible crime." The Protestant Belfast Telegraph newspaper said in an editorial: "This is yet another example of the most inhuman guerrilla campaign carried out in the 20th century." Mr. Duffy's body has not been found, and his wife appealed to the IRA to return it for burial.

Gen. Bradley Is Better

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 17 (UPI).—Gen. Omar N. Bradley, 80, was in improved but still serious condition today after an operation to relieve blood clots on both his lungs, a hospital bulletin said.

Trial Delay Is Denied For Mitchell, Stans

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (UPI).—U.S. District Judge Lee Gagliardi has refused to pone the Sept. 11 trial of fo Nixon cabinet members John Mitchell and Maurice H. S on charges of perjury, consp and obstructing justice.

Attorneys for Mr. Mitc former attorney general, mediately filed a new motion an indefinite continuance be the government had linked New York case to the Watergate scandal.

Mr. Mitchell, former Comm Secretary Stans, former New Jersey Senate majority le Harry L. Sears and fugitive nancier Robert L. Vesco are cused of conspiring to have Stans and Mr. Mitchell pres the Securities and Exchange Commission to ease up on an vestigation of Mr. Vesco's fi cial dealings. Mr. Vesco repo gave $200,000 secretly to the Nixon re-election fund.

Dutch Seize U.K. S Find Asians Aboard

THE HAGUE, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Police boarded the ton British trawler April mond in Scheveningen H here during darkness earl day and arrested 26 Indians Pakistanis believed to be to enter Britain illegally.

They also detained the Diamond's skipper and mate, who were not named questioning. The Dutch au ities have been investigating some time reports that an national ring has been smug Indians and Pakistanis into ain through the Netherlands high payments.

Bull Kills Woman, 83

CORUCHE, Portugal, Aug (AP).—An 83-year-old widow fatally gored today in the way of her home as she w ed fighting bulls being through the streets of this Portuguese town, police repo Her 59-year-old daughter wa jured and a friend, also in 80s, was hospitalized in se condition.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	19	66	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	28	82	Fair
ANKARA	26	79	Fair
ATHENS	28	82	Fair
BEIRUT	28	82	Fair
BELGRADE	25	77	Fair
BERLIN	27	81	Sunny
BRUSSELS	28	82	Fair
BUDAPEST	27	81	Sunny
CAIRO	32	90	Sunny
CASABLANCA	23	73	Fair
COPENHAGEN	23	72	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	Fair
DUBLIN	17	63	Fair
EDINBURGH	19	66	Fair
FLORENCE	32	90	Fair
FRANKFURT	28	82	Sunny
GENEVA	25	77	Fair
ISTANBUL	26	79	Fair
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Fair
LISBON	27	81	Sunny
LONDON	23	73	Cloudy
MADRID	17	63	Storms
MILAN	28	82	Sunny
MONTREAL	24	75	Cloudy
MOSCOW	24	75	Fair
MUNICH	24	75	Sunny
NEW YORK	23	73	Cloudy
NICE	29	84	Fair
OSLO	24	75	Fair
PARIS	30	86	Fair
PRAGUE	23	73	Sunny
ROME	29	84	Fair
SOFIA	22	72	Fair
STOCKHOLM	27	81	Sunny
TEHERAN	35	95	Sunny
TEL AVIV	30	86	Sunny
TUNIS	38	97	Sunny
VENICE	27	81	Sunny
VIENNA	27	81	Sunny
WARSAW	28	82	Fair
WASHINGTON	27	80	Cloudy
ZURICH	26	79	Sunny

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., C at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GM

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Calls It 'Isolated,' Unintentional

Secret Service Admits Agent Passed '72 McGovern Report

By Walter Rugaber

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (NYT).—The Secret Service acknowledged yesterday that confidential information was passed to the White House from an agent guarding Sen. George S. McGovern during last year's presidential campaign.

The agency said that such activity was a violation of its policy and that the agent, James C. Bolton jr., had resigned. A spokesman declined to say whether the resignation had been requested.

The service said its investigation had shown that the "one intelligence item" involved was "evidently obtained from the agent by his father during family conversations at a time when the agent visited his parents between campaign trips."

Father's Recollection

The father, who is administrative assistant to Rep. Glenn Davis, R., Wis., was quoted earlier this month as saying that he could not recall sending other information to the White House.

The item that reached the administration proved later to be untrue. It was understood to have dealt with a meeting in Massachusetts between Sen. McGovern and an alleged "subversive."

The passing of the information from the McGovern campaign came to light last November in a report by The New York Times.

The Washington Post subsequently obtained a copy of a memorandum written Aug. 6, 1972, to Charles W. Colson, former special counsel to President Nixon, by a Colson assistant, Steve Karalekas. It described the passing of information from Mr. Bolton to the White House. When the memo was disclosed, a Secret Service spokesman said that the agency had been unaware of agent Bolton's activity.

'Isolated Incident'

The Secret Service said in its statement yesterday, however, that the passage of the information was "an isolated incident which occurred through a family relationship." It added:

"The investigation established that the agent was unaware his father passed this information on to any third party. However, the disclosure of such information even under these circumstances is a violation of Secret Service policy."

The Watergate investigation has generated less specific charges that information from Democratic campaigns was sent to the White House by Secret Service sources. The agency has said that it is unable to find evidence to substantiate the charges.

A spokesman repeated the statement yesterday, but he added that the agency's investigation of the general allegations would continue.

Seven Indicted In U.S. in Deaths Of Seven Muslims

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP). —A grand jury Wednesday indicted seven Philadelphia residents in the murder of seven Hanafi Muslims here in January, the U.S. Attorney's office said.

The slayings occurred Jan. 18 at a Muslim headquarters, where police said four children were drowned and three older persons were shot. Two others were wounded.

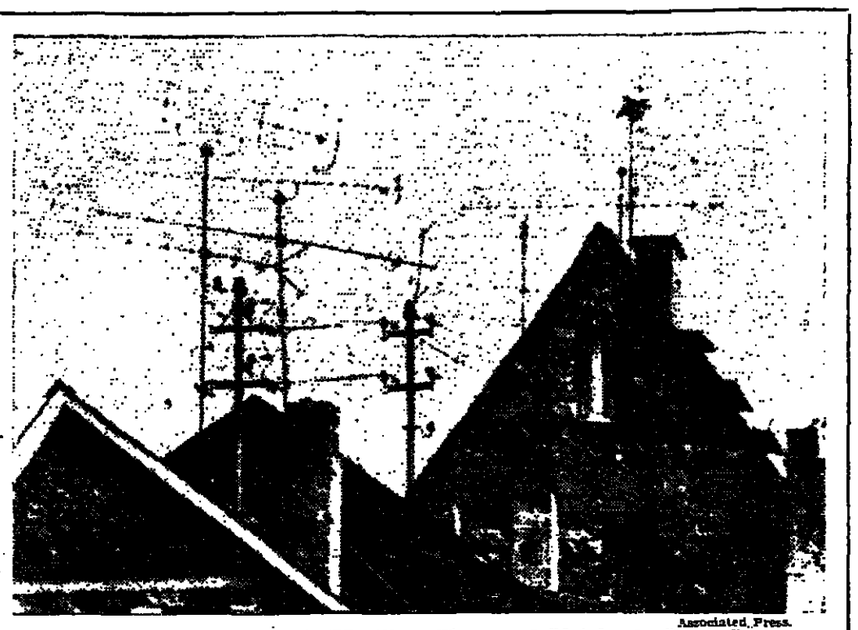
Police said at the time they believed the killings may have resulted from a religious feud.

The $78,000 northwest Washington house where the murders occurred had been donated to the Hanafi Muslims for a headquarters by Milwaukee Bucks basketball star Kareem Abdul Jabbar, formerly known as Lew Alcindor.

The Hanafi sect of orthodox Islam claims about 1,000 members and is not associated with the Black Muslims led by Elijah Muhammad.

At the time of the mass murders, Hamaas Abdul Khaalis, father of three of the slain children and leader of the sect, said the slayings were in retaliation for letters he had sent to Black Muslim mosques calling Elijah Muhammad a "living deceiver."

It was not immediately known whether those indicted were members of the Black Muslims.



Associated Press.

NEW TWISTS ON OLD ANGLES—The villagers of Idstein, in West Germany, have remained true to their old steep-roofed houses, but in their quests for new ideas have added all sorts of antennas to better receive their television programs.

U.S. Study Sees Conservation Key in Increased Energy Use

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (NYT).—Conservation is the key to meeting the country's surging demand for energy while protecting the environment, according to a report released this week by the Council on Environmental Quality.

The council, which drew up the report to advise federal policy makers, focused on electrical power because the demand for electricity has been greater than for other forms of energy.

The report came under immediate criticism by the Environmental Policy Center, a privately financed environmental interest group.

"Academically, the report is Mickey Mouse and professionally it's a laugh," said Joe Browder, executive vice-president of the policy center.

He pointed out that the report slighted the environmental damage caused by the strip mining of coal and that the report made its assumptions of environmental hazards based on the power industry estimates of the electricity demand.

"By the year 2000, it is likely that over 40 percent of all energy will be used to produce electricity," the report said.

The report did not suggest restricting the use of electricity to make sure the country has adequate energy supplies, but proposed more efficient use to cut down on the demand and thus limit environmental damage.

All electric power generation systems cause significant environmental damage, the report concluded, but "stringent environmental controls can reduce these damages," which will cost more money.

A major source of inefficiency is the power plant, according to the report, and there are a "number of promising techniques" to increase power plant efficiency from 38 percent to 50 percent and beyond.

Power generating systems—the process for taking oil, gas, or coal and turning it into electricity—now lose from 75 to 90 percent of the energy by the time it arrives at the consumer in the form of electricity, the report said.

"The greatest potential for energy conservation is often the selection of the right energy system for a particular need," according to the report, which offered examples of how consumers could help.

An electric stove needs only 49 percent of the energy input of a gas stove. But gas is more than twice as efficient as electricity for home heating.

The report points out that gas, which is far less damaging environmentally than oil or coal, is in short supply and should be used where it will do the most good.

The Council on Environmental Quality, which serves as an advisory panel to the President, did not make any specific proposals in its report.

Instead, it suggested that the administration's proposal for a Department of Energy and Natural Resources, which would consolidate federal energy programs, would be the proper tool to reconcile the nation's demands for energy supplies and a desirable environment.

Palme Makes Bid For Resumption Of Ties With U.S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (UPI).—Swedish Premier Olof Palme today made a bid for resumption of diplomatic relations between Sweden and the United States.

"I do not find it sensible that two countries with such a long tradition of friendship should not have normal diplomatic relations," Mr. Palme said in a televised interview.

"The United States has very normal relations with countries which have much more fundamental disagreements with it," he said.

The Nixon administration discouraged Sweden from sending an envoy and recalled the U.S. ambassador from Stockholm a year ago to protest Swedish criticism of its Vietnam war policies. Relations became even more strained when Mr. Palme last December compared the bombings of Hanoi and Haiphong with Nazi massacres in World War II.

Mr. Palme said he regretted the statement "because it was misunderstood but, as an expression of the emotion that many people felt during those Christmas days, it was a correct statement."

Next Skylab Launch Date Set To Observe 'Comet of Century'

HOUSTON, Aug. 17 (AP).—With Skylab-2 back in shape, the third Skylab crew has been scheduled for a November launch so it can observe "the comet of the century."

"We've got no new problems. We're in great shape," flight director Philip Shaffer reported as Capt. Alan L. Bean, Dr. Owen K. Garriott and Maj. Jack R. Lousma completed 20 days in space yesterday.

The astronauts planned today to continue extensive solar astronomy, star studies and other scientific and medical experiments. Capt. Bean also scheduled his third test run of the Astronaut Maneuvering Unit, a jet-propelled device worn on the back.

Based on optimistic forecasts that the astronauts and spacecraft can fulfill the planned 59-day mission, Skylab director William C. Schneider set the launch date for the final Skylab crew for Nov. 9.

There had been some thought of launching Skylab-3 within days after the present mission is to end Sept. 25 because of several problems in both the laboratory and the astronauts' Apollo ferry ship.

Manageable Difficulties

But Mr. Schneider noted yesterday that most of the difficulties have been overcome and those that remain are manageable. He said the later Skylab-3 launch date was selected so the three astronauts could make an extensive investigation of the Comet Kohoutek.

Astronomers say the comet, discovered on March 7 by Hamburg Observatory astronomer Lubos Kohoutek, may be "the comet of the century."

Flying that scheduled eight-week mission will be Gerald Carr, William R. Pogue and Dr. Edward Gibson, a solar physicist.

Kohoutek will flash into view in mid-November, whip around the sun and pass to within 80 million miles of earth at the end of the year before heading for the depths of space in January.

At its closest approach to the sun, about 13 million miles, experts believe the comet will be the most brilliant object in the night sky, perhaps 50 times brighter than Halley's Comet, which dazzled the world in 1910.

Kohoutek, now nearing the orbit of Mars, will increase in brilliance as it approaches the sun. There is some speculation that gravity forces might tear it apart at its nearest approach to the sun.

'Breakthrough' in Slayings Probe

Racially Tense Virgin Islands Asks U.S. to Send Marshals

By Earl Caldwell

CHRISTIANSTED, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, Aug. 17 (NYT).—The governor of the Virgin Islands, while announcing "a major breakthrough" in investigations of a rash of recent slayings, disclosed yesterday that a force of federal marshals would fly here to help maintain order on this racially tense island.

Gov. Melvin H. Evans made the announcement at a hastily called news conference at Government House.

The governor, a black who is the first elected head of the island's government, said that he had summoned federal marshals from the mainland because it was felt that the police force here could no longer handle the situation. The Virgin Islands are a U.S. territory.

Sitting next to him at the news conference was Verne Hodge, the attorney general of the Virgin Islands, who announced that a native of St. Croix had been arrested and charged with killing three of the five whites who were murdered here in the last three weeks.

Police 'Inadequate'

"We know our police force is inadequate," Gov. Evans said. "We have been aware of that for a long time."

The man charged with three killings was identified as Juho Sankitts, 23. The attorney general said that the suspect had been in custody since Tuesday, that he was of Spanish descent, and that bail had been set at $100,000.

The governor said that Mr. Sankitts had been charged with killing Elizabeth Hardy, 74, and her daughter, Laura Hardy, 52, who were beaten to death in their home here on Aug. 10.

Mr. Sankitts was also charged in the death of Marilyn Marks on July 25.

Increasing Pressure

The governor and his administration had been under increasing pressure, especially from the white minority on this resort island, for what was termed his failure to crack down on young black criminals and militants and a climate where anti-white attitudes could flourish.

In his news conference last night, the governor refused to characterize the recent slayings as racially motivated.

"I believe that the racial angles have been grossly overplayed," he said. In the last 11 months there have been 18 slayings. Seventeen of the victims were white.

Gov. Evans said that the marshals were expected to arrive here "within the next 24 to 48 hours."

Burglary Only Whets Appetite Of Miami Boy, 7

MIAMI, Aug. 17 (AP).—Police say a 7-year-old boy has admitted breaking into 21 homes and hauling off as much as $1,600 worth of goods.

The child began crying when arrested yesterday and said he had sold most of the loot for hot dog and ice cream money, police reported.

Police began to suspect a child in the six-week string of break-ins because of the small windows the burglar climbed through and the nature of the loot taken.

Officers said the boy at first took small change, toys and fishing gear but became more sophisticated after older youths told him to look for more expensive items.

The neighborhood ice cream vendor said the boy was "a big spender," police said.

3 Virgin Island Jurors Claim Pressure in Murder Verdicts

CHRISTIANSTED, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, Aug. 17 (NYT).—Three members of the jury that convicted five young blacks of eight killings at a fashionable golf club here in September say that they had been pressured into delivering a guilty verdict.

Two jurors, Lionel Rodgers and Myron Allick, initially made the charges and they were joined in their allegations by Hughetta Bouleware. Defense attorneys, citing the jurors' charges, Wednesday asked the U.S. District Court here to set aside the verdicts. Each of the convicted men got eight consecutive life terms and six 15-year terms in prison.

According to information filed by the defense, Mrs. Bouleware was told during the deliberations that, if she did not vote for conviction, a criminal charge against her brother, which had been dropped, would be revived.

Mr. Allick, a black juror and the foreman, reportedly said that he had been threatened by federal marshals with arrest on charges of perjury unless he also voted for conviction.

In a notarized statement, it was reported that Mr. Rodgers said: "My verdict was not voluntary. It was the end of pressure applied by Judge Warren Young, who refused two verdicts, and the majority of the jury, who to me seemed to have premeditated verdicts."

William M. Kunstler of New York, the chief defense counsel, and Leroy Mercer, a local lawyer, filed a motion asking for an evidentiary hearing and a new trial.

The three jurors made the charges in meetings with Claude O. Molloy, president of the Territorial Senate of the Virgin Islands.

Both Mr. Allick and Mr. Rodgers made the charges in notarized statements, which were delivered Wednesday to Judge Almeric L. Christian, the chief judge of the District Court here. Mr. Molloy, who submitted the documents to Judge Christian, also recounted a conversation he had had with Mrs. Bouleware.

No date was set for a hearing.

The five black defendants were found guilty of eight counts of murder, four of assault with intent to kill and two of robbery. About $800 was taken during the Sept. 8 slayings at the Fountain Valley Golf Club.

Mr. Kunstler and two other defense attorneys also filed a $4 million libel suit yesterday against Judge Young, a St Croix newspaper, Avis, and its managing editor. The suit charged that a letter sent to Judge Young by Judge Charles D. Harris of Baltimore, and printed in the newspaper, defamed the lawyers and the way they defended the five men.

Divers End Effort to Salvage Treasure From Andrea Doria

FAIRHAVEN, Mass., Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Three divers have abruptly ended a weeklong attempt to recover an estimated $4 million worth of treasure from the sunken Italian luxury liner Andrea Doria.

There were conflicting reports last night from their base ship, the converted trawler Narragansett, about the expedition's success.

One expedition spokesman, Tim Kelly, said the divers had been unable to get through to four safes believed to contain a fortune in cash, jewels, securities and paintings. The Andrea Doria sank in the Atlantic about 45 miles off Nantucket Island on July 25, 1956, after a collision in heavy fog with the Swedish liner Stockholm.

Seas Were Rough

But another spokesman said "some treasure" had been recovered. He declined to disclose its nature or value.

Other reports reaching here said the search had been cut short because of rough seas, an injury to one of the divers and structural weaknesses in the ship near the purser's office where the safes are located.

The divers, who had spent the last week living in a diving bell attached to the sunken liner in 240 feet of water, were on their way back to this Atlantic coast town.

Describing the scene below, Mr. Kelly said: "One long wall was badly buckled and there was a lot of wreckage in there—twisted steel and wooden beams. We decided it was a death trap, and we were not going to send them in there."

Another spokesman said that, although disappointed that the mission could not be completed, "they proved the saturation diving system works."

"These kids were down for eight days and they were tired." He said rough seas and the combination of 92 percent helium and 8 percent oxygen which they breathed contributed to their fatigue.

The expedition involved taking many films of the sunken vessel and recovery of some objects from the interior undoubtedly might mean some return to the investors. A group of 15 businessmen financed the expedition, which cost an estimated $350,000.

U.S. Gas Prices May Be Cut By 1 to 3 Cents Under Phase-4

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP). —The Cost of Living Council said today the new price ceilings for gasoline will force many service stations to reduce their retail prices between one and three cents a gallon on Sept. 1.

A spokesman said these stations already are charging higher prices than will be allowed under the new price ceilings. Others, however, may be able to increase prices by a few cents.

The council released its new Phase-4 regulations for the oil industry and said they will take effect for all of the industry except retail gasoline and diesel fuel dealers on Monday.

The regulations provide for ceiling prices on gasoline, diesel fuel, heating oil, crude oil and other petroleum products.

A council spokesman said users of heating oil, especially in the Northeast, will face some increase in prices. That is because higher costs of imported heating oil can be passed on to the consumer automatically, although other costs may not.

The June 13 price freeze has been extended for retail gasoline and diesel fuel sales until Sept. 1 to give retailers time to compute new price ceilings. It will be lifted from heating oil and other petroleum products on Monday.

Meanwhile, the council said the ceilings should also result in some rollbacks of crude and heating oil prices by some firms and increases for others.

New Commander Named for Greek Armed Forces

ATHENS, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Greece today appointed a new armed forces chief.

The Supreme Council of National Defense, meeting under Premier George Papadopoulos, retired Gen. Odysseus Angelis as chief of the armed forces to enable him to take over as vice-president of the republic this weekend.

He was replaced by Lt. Gen. Dimitrios Zagorianakos, until now army chief, who has been promoted to full general.

Mr. Papadopoulos was elected president in a referendum on July 29 which sealed the abolition of the monarchy and approved constitutional changes for the functioning of the republic. He will be installed as Greece's first president on Sunday.

Gen. Angelis, who has spent 10 years in the army, was elected vice-president in the referendum. The two men were the only candidates.

Gas in Bomb Shelter Drained in Brussels

BRUSSELS, Aug. 17 (AP).—Gasoline that leaked from the tanks of a service station into a World War II bomb shelter under the center of the city was drained off by firemen today.

Firemen pumped about 60,000 liters of gasoline, oil and diesel oil from the shelter. Authorities said that considerable damage and heavy loss of life could have occurred if the accumulated fuels had exploded.

U.S. Board Sees Health Risk in Spray Adhesives

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP). —The U.S. Consumer Products Safety Commission today called for a halt to the sale of three spray adhesives it claims may be linked to birth defects.

Commission Chairman Richard O. Simpson identified the products as: "Foil Art Spray Adhesive" and "Scotch Brand Spray-ment," both manufactured by the 3M Co. of St. Paul, Minn., and "Krylon Spray Adhesive" manufactured by the Borden Co. of Columbus, Ohio.

The sprays are generally sold for home arts and crafts purposes, the commission said.

In a statement, the federal agency said the three aerosol adhesives "have been possibly linked to chromosome breaks, which could cause multiple birth defects in some offspring."

Brazilian Ties For Chess Lead

PETROPOLIS, Brazil, Aug. 17 (UPI).—Brazilian Henrique Mecking beat Shimon Kagan of Israel yesterday, moving into an excellent position to win the international chess tournament. There is only one round more to be played.

Mecking gained a full point and tied Lajos Portisch of Hungary for the lead after 16 rounds with 11.5 points. Portisch drew with David Bronstein of the Soviet Union after only 13 moves of a Tarrasch defense used by the Russian.

Four players still had a chance to qualify for the top three places in the tournament. Mecking, Portisch and Russians Efim Geller and Lev Polugajevskij.

Environment Agency Posts Change in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP). —President Nixon Wednesday accepted the resignation of Robert W. Fri as deputy administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and said he would nominate John R. Quarles jr. to succeed him.

Mr. Quarles, who has been assistant administrator of the agency since 1971, was designated by the President to serve as acting administrator until the Senate confirms the nomination of Russell Train to head the agency. Mr. Fri had been acting administrator since April 30, when Mr. Nixon shifted William Ruckelshaus from the EPA to the FBI.

Sudanese Switch Lanes

BEIRUT, Aug. 17 (UPI).—The Sudan, which inherited its highway practices from its former British rulers, today went over to driving on the right side of the road, Omdurman radio reported.

Eight Die in Crash On Road Near Genoa

GENOA, Aug. 17 (AP).—Eight persons were killed and two others critically injured last night in a head-on collision of two cars near this port city. Three of the dead and the two injured were members of an American Air Force family.

The U.S. Consulate here identified the dead Americans as James Tipton, 36, an Air Force sergeant stationed in Germany; his son, James, 15, and daughter, Pauline, 4. Sgt. Tipton's wife, and another son, Allen, 13, were in critical condition at a hospital. The Tipton car was struck by a car containing five persons, all of whom were killed. They have not been identified by police.

Study Indicates 50,000 Could Die In Quakes in California by 2000

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Aug. 17 (AP).—Earthquakes could kill more than 50,000 persons and cause $21 billion in damage in the San Francisco and Los Angeles areas by the year 2000, the California Division of Mines and Geology said.

The division also said that $17 billion worth of mineral resources could be lost under spreading cities.

The predictions are in the division's Urban Geology Master Plan for California released yesterday.

The division said earthquakes, urbanization, landslides, floods and six other types of geological hazards could cause about $55 billion in losses by the year 2000.

The plan, three years in preparation, is intended as a guide to government agencies and private consultants.

It said more than 10,000 persons could be killed and more than 40,000 seriously injured in an 8.3-magnitude earthquake on the San Andreas fault near San Francisco. That is about the same magnitude as the 1906 San Francisco quake which killed 700 persons and caused $500 million in damage.

About 30,000 persons would die in dam breaks during earthquakes in the San Francisco Bay area, the report predicted.

In the Los Angeles area, "a hypothetical but expectable large earthquake has been projected to result in 10,000 deaths," it said.

2 Recruiting Centers Bombed in Michigan

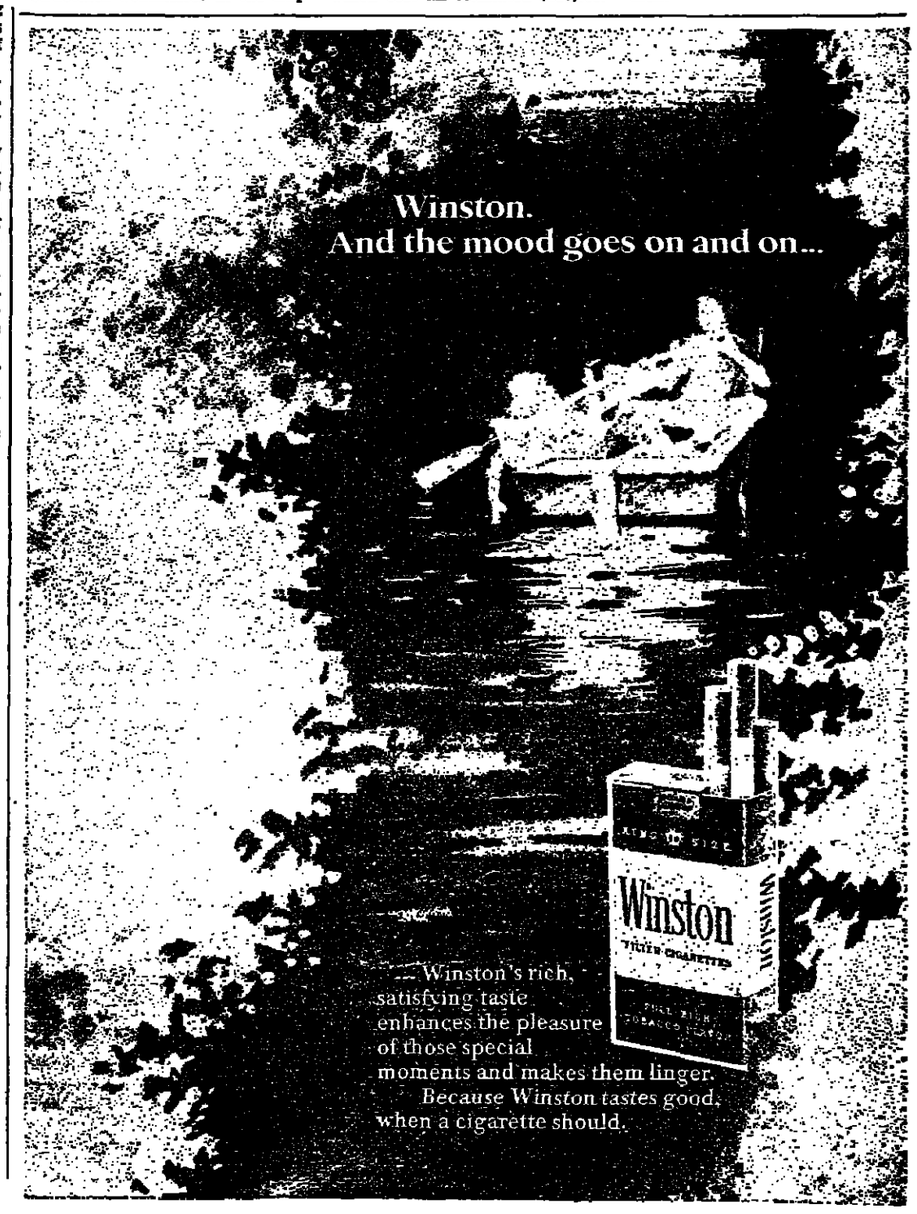
JACKSON, Mich., Aug. 17 (AP).—Military recruiting centers here and at nearby Plymouth were hit by bomb blasts early today.

A small bomb exploded at the Navy recruiting office in Jackson at 4:35 a.m., shattering windows. Minor damage also was reported in the explosion at Plymouth, where an Army recruiting center was bombed shortly after 4 a.m.

Within hours after the bombings, two newspapers received a letter postmarked in Detroit that claimed the bombings were the work of the People's Revolutionary Army of North America. The recruiting centers were bombed on July 3.

U.S. Consulate Attacked

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, Aug. 17 (AP).—A gasoline bomb caused more than $20,000 worth of damage to the U.S. Consulate in Christchurch Wednesday. Police arrested a young man and a young woman after a 10-mile chase and charged them with the bombing and with stealing the getaway car. The motive for the attack was not known.



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Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, August 18-19, 1973 *

No Defense...

President Nixon's speech on the Watergate scandals and the supplementary statement issued by the White House are as remarkable for what they omit as for what they contain. In essence, they constitute a concession by Mr. Nixon that he has no detailed defense to offer against the damaging testimony before the Senate Watergate committee. In place of a rebuttal, he offers an omnibus denial and a plea for the public to turn its attention to other pressing public issues. It is a sad, disappointing and wholly unconvincing performance.

Insofar as he ventures into specifics, Mr. Nixon makes statements that are highly questionable. This applies particularly to the President's repeated assertion that, beginning on March 21, "I launched an intensive effort of my own to get the facts and to get the facts out." The unhappy fact is that throughout this entire year of scandals and denials, the White House has volunteered only one material bit of information. That was the fact of the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. And for this disclosure Mr. Nixon can take no credit. By his own statement, he knew of the break-in for more than a month before the judge in the Ellsberg trial was notified, and he made the reluctant disclosure only because it was plain that Attorney General Kleindienst and Assistant Attorney General Petersen would have resigned if he had not.

In urging that Americans leave Watergate to the courts and turn their attention elsewhere, Mr. Nixon seems still unaware that the issues involved far transcend the conviction of particular individuals. Watergate does not just refer to bungled burglary in a Washington office building: it is a shorthand description of lawlessness and ruthlessness on the part of the White House, the Nixon campaign organization and certain members of the Nixon cabinet. The vast powers of the government were being used corruptly and irresponsibly to serve partisan and private ends.

Much of this wrongdoing has been concealed under a fog blanket of "national security" and "international security." Despite his assurance that he can protect the nation's security "by constitutional means," Mr. Nixon even now has not really condemned this wrongdoing. He mitigates it as due to an excess of zeal when, in fact, some of the worst excesses resulted from settled policy which he defined and from calculated decisions which he or senior members of his staff approved. It was Mr. Nixon himself, after all, who set up the White House "Plumbers" and who personally briefed Egil Krogh, the chief Plumber, on the importance of his mission. Each current word of presidential criticism is more than offset by a balancing comment: "It is essential that such mistakes not be repeated. But it is also essential that we do not overreact to particular mistakes by tying the President's hands in a way that would risk sacrificing our security."

Can the public really believe that the President has learned the lessons of Watergate when he displays so little recognition that his high-ranking aides gravely distorted traditional concepts of individual freedom and democratic process in the name of "security."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Nixon Speech

One expected a lion tamer walking into the cage or a martyr thrown into the pit. As a smart and prudent politician, Mr. Nixon was neither one nor the other and chose an unexpected path: Precise vigor, a direct tone, and an attempt at objectivity that went so far as to give the impression of indifference about the seriousness of the subject.

—From Franos-Soir (Paris).

* * *

One must drain the abscess. Mr. Nixon has tackled this task rather poorly and rather late.

—From the Tribune de Geneve (Geneva).

* * *

Big, nagging questions remain to bedevil the United States. American prestige is suffering severely, and this gravely undermines the self-confidence of the Western world as a whole.

—From the Johannesburg Star (South Africa).

* * *

Mr. Nixon cannot persuade the people unless he counters the witnesses who have indicated that he knew of the case and the coverups, but President Nixon . . . failed to produce definite counter-evidence.

—From Asahi (Tokyo).

* * *

Richard Nixon still has 1,254 days of his second term of office to serve. On the day of his second unsatisfactory attempt to defuse Watergate on television, that fact is perhaps more important than any other. All the constitutional and political subtleties of the crisis can be reduced to a crude but real choice which faces the American people, and particularly the Congress: They must either find means of forcing Richard Nixon out of office within the next few weeks, or they must find means of living with him for the next 3 1/2 years. What will be disastrous is if they do neither.

—From the Guardian (London).

* * *

Mr. Nixon was absolutely right in suggesting that the abuses of Watergate sprang from attitudes developed in the 1960s, when it became "fashionable" for individuals and groups increasingly to assert the right to take the law into their own hands. Then, as he pointed out, such attitudes were praised in the press and pulpit as a new idealism. Mr. Nixon has given Americans plenty to chew on.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Green Light for Hanoi?

Some people breathed a sigh of relief on Aug. 15, when the U.S. Air Force ceased its bombings in Cambodia. The military value of the air support which the Lon Nol regime requested and received from America may be disputed in all good faith. But it was one of the most important cards in the hand of the hard-pressed Phnom Penh government in its search for a negotiated settlement of the war. President Nixon was forced to yield to domestic political necessity and reactions, some of which he called up himself. At the same time he told Congress accusingly that the end of the bombing, without equivalent concessions from the other side, not only is an obstacle to an acceptable negotiated settlement in Cambodia, but also increases the dangers to South Vietnam, Laos and Thailand and undermines the solidity of the agreements reached between Kissinger and Le Duc Tho.

Whatever one may think about the shadow-sides of Lon Nol and Nixon: for people whose freedom depends on America's protection, Aug. 15 should have been more a cause for alarm than relief.

—From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

Peking and Moscow

There are signs that autumn will bring some major conclaves in Peking: either the 10th party congress, a people's congress, or both. But whatever groups convene, one of their main tasks will be to give the seal of approval to Mao and Chou's shift to a constructive relationship with America. The Taiwan issue has been defused; the withdrawal of U.S. combat forces from Indochina is proceeding apace. Soon there will be virtually no territorial or military conflicts of interest left between China and America.

The deepest distrust of the Peking regime is directed against the mightily armed Communist neighbor along the vast frontier to the north. The battle against that real or imagined threat is presently being fought primarily with tremendous civil defense efforts at home and diplomacy and propaganda abroad. In the UN, China is playing the role of patron of the third world against the prerogatives of the superpowers. It is applauding Western Europe's integration efforts and damning the Kremlin's colonialism and imperialism in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, denigrating the negotiations in Helsinki and Geneva as the "European insecurity conference."

It is understandable that this kind of subversion is hard on the nerves of Brezhnev and his colleagues. But it must be even more difficult for Moscow to swallow the fact that China's nuclear arms program is proceeding so rapidly. There are periodic rumors of a Soviet "preventive strike" against China. But such a move to the East would also shatter the carefully nurtured "détente" to the West, quite aside from the nightmare of a combat involvement in the vastness of China. Thus it is more likely that the Kremlin rulers will wait to see whether the hated constellation in Peking may change. It is possible that one day they will switch from threats to concessions, and accomplish more in the process.

—From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

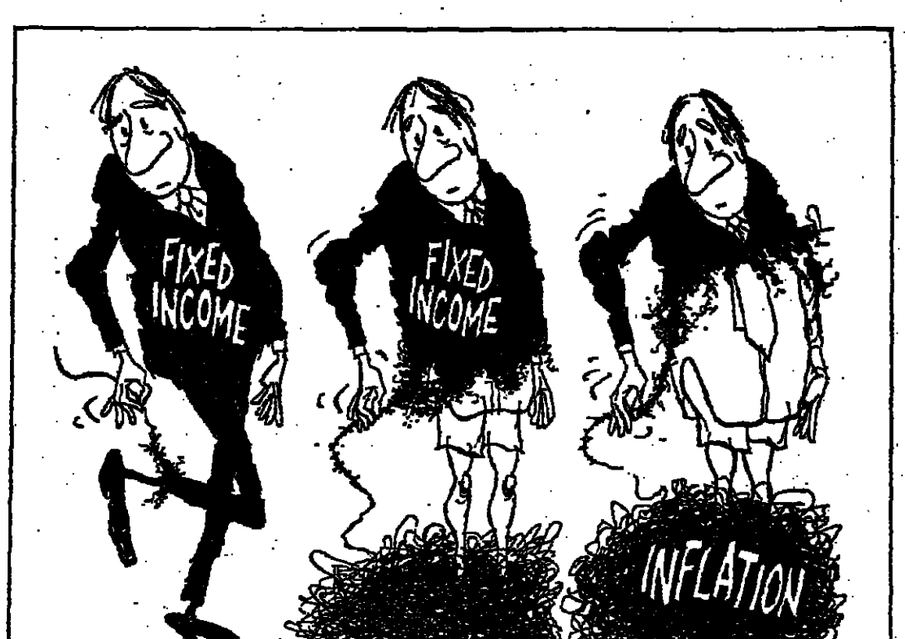
August 18, 1898

PARIS—A woman named Annette Lambert, living in the Rue Riquet, was bitten yesterday by a mad cat. She was leaving her apartment when suddenly the animal, crouching on the staircase, sprang upon her and bit her severely on the hand. A policeman, attracted by her cries, arrived on the scene, chased the cat into the street, and despatched it with his sabre. An examination proved that the cat was mad.

Fifty Years Ago

August 18, 1923

LONDON—After a week's honeymoon that followed a whirlwind courtship, Mrs. Alice Sheddon Gordon, of New York, today asked Scotland Yard to locate her husband and about 1,500 pounds worth of jewels and money missing since his disappearance. The husband, Alexander Gordon, described himself as an American newspaper correspondent on his way to Russia to write financial articles. They met on a liner coming to this country.



Banking the World's Food

By James P. Grant

WASHINGTON.—The current international scarcity of major agricultural commodities reflects important long-term trends, as well as the more temporary phenomenon of lack of rainfall in the Soviet Union and large areas of Asia and Africa. In fact, we probably are witnessing in the world food economy a fundamental change from two decades of relative global abundance to an era of more or less chronically tight supplies of essential foodstuffs despite the return to production of U.S. cropland idled in recent years.

If this analysis is correct, several important policy needs must be emphasized. First, an internationally agreed system of food reserves is now in the self-interest of all nations. In a situation of chronic scarcity, the international prices of food commodities could acquire a dangerous volatility, with adverse consequences for consumers and farmers the world over. In addition, the world may find itself unable to meet sudden threats of famine when they arise in parts of the less developed world. Such a situation, of course, would be a disaster for mankind.

Cereals Demand

The effect of rising affluence on the world demand for food is perhaps best understood by examining its effect on requirements for cereals, which dominate the world food economy. In the poor countries, the annual availability of grain per person averages only about 400 pounds per year. Nearly all of this small amount, roughly a pound a day, must be consumed directly to meet minimum energy needs. Little can be spared for conversion into animal protein.

In the U.S. and Canada, per capita grain utilization is currently approaching one ton per year. Of this total, only about 150 pounds are consumed directly in the form of bread, pastries, and breakfast cereals. The remainder is consumed indirectly in the form of meat, milk, and eggs. The agricultural resources—land, water, fertilizer—required to support an average North American are nearly five times those of the average Indian, Nigerian or Colombian.

Throughout the world, per capita grain requirements, both direct and indirect, rise with income. As yet, no nation appears to have reached a level of affluence where its per capita grain requirements have stopped rising.

The period since World War II has been characterized by excess capacity in world agriculture concentrated in the United States. In many ways the world was fortunate to have, in effect, two major food reserves during this period. One was in the form of grain reserves in the principal exporting countries and the other in the form of reserve cropland, virtually all of which was land idled under farm programs in the U.S.

Volatile Prices

From the end of World War II until quite recently, world prices for the principal temperate zone farm commodities, such as wheat, feedgrains, and soybeans, have been remarkably stable. In part, this is because throughout much of this period world prices have rested on the commodity support level in the United States. Since world food reserves may become chronically low and the idled crop acreage in the U.S. may decline sharply or even disappear entirely in the years ahead, there is the prospect of very volatile world prices for the important food commodities.

Over the past 35 years, the world has become progressively more dependent on North America for its food supplies. If this region should experience a prolonged drought of several years—as it has roughly every 20 years since the 1860s, when weather records were begun—this could be a disastrous experience for many other countries. The most recent drought period, that of the early 1950s, was not too severe, but the preceding drought, in the 1930s, was so severe that it triggered the dust bowl crisis. In a situation of chronic global food scarcity, a prolonged North American drought could generate intense competition among countries over control of available food supplies with a potentially tragic impact on consumers the world over.

At the moment, world reserves of grains are at a critically low level. Reserves of wheat are at the lowest level in 20 years—and the world's population has increased by half within the last two decades.

These new circumstances call for serious consideration of the creation of an internationally managed world food bank as a means of maintaining some semblance of order and stability in the world food economy. Just as the U.S. dollar can no longer serve as the foundation of the international monetary system, U.S. agriculture by the late 1970s probably will no longer have sufficient excess capacity to insure reasonable stability in the world market for food. A world reserve could be built up in times of relative abundance, thereby keeping prices to the farmer stable, and drawn down in times of acute scarcity, thereby helping to stabilize prices to the consumer. In effect, the cushion that surplus American agricultural capacity has provided for a generation would be provided at least partially by a world food bank.

Mr. Grant is president of the Overseas Development Council. This commentary is excerpted from testimony before a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee.

Where Does Nixon Go From Here?

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—President Nixon's effort to talk his way out of the Watergate tragedy has failed, but he still has the power to act, and to propose remedies for the crimes he admits were committed. So maybe now he will come forward with practical legislation to correct the system that made Watergate possible.

He has condemned what he calls the "backward-looking obsession with Watergate," and has committed himself to correct the atmosphere in which the Watergate crimes were committed, but he has done absolutely nothing to propose legislation that would stop the fiddling with campaign money, control the irresponsible power of the White House staff, or avoid the bugging of private citizens.

As a defense of his administration's record on the Watergate, or an answer to the troubled questions on the minds of many people, his televised speech after months of silence was a disappointment, if not a disaster. But if he didn't answer the questions of the past, at least he said some hopeful things about the future.

"In the future," he said, "my administration will be more vigilant in insuring that such abuses (of the past) do not take place, and that officials at every level understand that they are not to take place. . . .

"I pledge to you tonight that I will do all that I can to insure that one of the results of Watergate is a new level of political decency and integrity in America. . . ."

This raises a fundamental question about Mr. Nixon. There is scarcely a noble principle in the American Constitution that he hasn't defended in theory or defied in practice. Few Presidents of this country have been more eloquent in defense of the First Amendment, on freedom of the press or dissent, than Mr. Nixon or more vicious in opposing those freedoms when they opposed his purposes. And the irony of this contradiction is that he is as positive, and even sincere, in his support of the principle of freedom as in his defiance.

Nevertheless, he still has a chance to act on the positive and future promises of his speech. The Congress is struggling with new legislation to control political campaign financing, to write new statutes on wiretapping, to define when the telephones of private citizens can be intercepted for "national security" reasons, and who shall decide the difference between national security, and political or personal convenience.

Mr. Nixon's efforts to prove that he wants to remove "the abuses of the past" would be more effective if he acted upon them rather than merely talking about them, if he suggested legislation to control campaign financing, to stop the bugging of private citizens, and to give the Congress power to confirm the President's appointments of the Haldemans, the Ehrlichmans and the Kissingers, who now exercise more power than the cabinet out of their offices in the White House.

The President's speech didn't deal with his problem, and it wasn't because he didn't have good advice. The speech he gave was only one of more than a dozen speeches suggested to him, and even drafted for him, by his associates inside the government and his friends outside the government.

Most of these drafts suggested that he define the questions on the minds of the American people, that he answer them candidly, admit his own responsibility for the atmosphere that produced the Watergate scandals, and take his chance of telling the truth. But he chose instead to defend everything and admit nothing except the zeal of people who had been misled by the violent dissidents of the sixties.

Action

The result was that he merely appealed for trust without giving persuasive reasons for removing the mistrust of his opponents, and ended up about where he was before. Even so, he still retains the power of the presidency and can do much more to prove his point by acting rather than by speaking.

He can change his government. He has the power to bring new men into his cabinet, and introduce new policies into his legislative program. He was in trouble after his television speech because he merely went over the same old arguments which had not been persuasive in the past. But he is still the President and he is not as trapped as he seems to be.

"We must not stay so mired in Watergate," he said, "that we fail to respond to challenges of surpassing importance to America and the world. We cannot let an obsession with the past destroy our hopes for the future."

He had the words of the future but not the melody or the program. He neither answered the questions of the past nor proposed specific remedies for the future. But he still has time. Any day now he can come forward with definite and specific proposals to correct the evils that led to Watergate, and these are bound to make a better impression on the country than his disappointing speech.

Letters

Double Records

May I make mention of a position in American government which seems to be surfacing over the last few months, and which seems, to me, to be presenting difficulties for any coherent theory of democratic government.

I take as my starting point Adm. Thomas H. Moorer's admissions that joint records, like double sets of books for accounting purposes, had been kept of the bombing missions conducted on behalf of the government of the United States. One sees that one set was for publicity, or good accounting, purposes: revealing no attacks in a neutral territory; the other set, the real set, recorded that the bombings had taken place, and that incursions were being made into a neutral territory.

The problem which arises forthwith is how can a democratic government proceed and function if a major part of that government does know nothing of what it is doing? If a patient came to see an analyst and described such symptoms, most likely the patient would be considered to be severely psychotic. It is Jack the Ripper conduct.

Increasingly the American governing procedures have been divided. When we read from abroad that "America" does this or that, one now has to ask: Which branch of the government is acting? And this resolutely leads to the question: Which government is acting? The private government, which keeps its private books and which no citizen member may see; or the public government, which proclaims a respect for law and order and decency?

I am not an alarmist, but I think that some sound constitutional re-thinking is going to have to be done by a vast segment of the American public, especially by the representatives of that public in the Senate and the House of Representatives. The simple "gung-ho" anything-goes American statesman is going to have to be a creature of the past. More and more American legislators are going to be required to take government, as well as its processes, seriously, and this means thinking through what democratic processes are all about.

I think the true reason why this recent muddle has visited the government of the United States is because most have not taken time to appreciate what a democratic form of government entails, and as a result of the laxity a healthy disrespect for decent, democratic governing procedures has grown up.

Democracy, after all, is a gentlemanly agreement amongst its members to be fair, do well, and abide by certain rules of etiquette and decency. When it is turned into the spy-game, or double-entry bombing accountancy, or presidential immunities and loopholes, you then witness democracy in decline.

I believe that the present months are revealing its decline.

J. M. B. CRAWFORD.

London.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Could Czechoslovakia Happen Again?

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW.—Five years ago, on the night of Aug. 20, 1968, tanks and troops of the Warsaw Pact nations marched into Czechoslovakia to crush the country's reform movement. It was a traumatic moment, a gloomy sign that the post-Khrushchev leadership in Moscow was too insecure, too insular, too narrow-minded to allow a natural evolution of Communist regimes in more pragmatic and liberal directions.

Or so it seemed at the time. Five years later the significance of the Czechoslovak invasion looks quite different.

Outside of Czechoslovakia itself, which is still recovering from the devastating effects of the invasion, Eastern Europe has never been so relaxed. With Soviet acquiescence and even support, reformist regimes in Hungary, Poland and East Germany have transformed the moods in those three countries. Old symbols of the grimmest times in Eastern Europe—Ulbricht, Novotny, Gomulka and many others—have left the scene.

The invasion of Czechoslovakia was a product of a tense time in international relations. The gloomy prognostications which followed the invasion assumed that those tensions would continue. But the tensions have dissipated, rather as if two-thirds of the air in a balloon had suddenly been released. The balloon is still recognizably a balloon, but now only a very sharp object could pop it.

And yet, if the international situation has been transformed during these five years, not everything has changed. The same Soviet leaders who decided to invade Czechoslovakia are still in power, and they still believe that invasion was the correct course. This spring, Leonid I. Brezhnev told the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist party that without the invasion the current period of détente would not have been possible.

Presumably, Brezhnev argued that the invasion finally persuaded the Western powers that Communist power in Eastern Europe could not be dislodged, which led to Western acceptance of détente based on the status quo. In fact the Western countries' reaction to the invasion confirmed that they had long since accepted the Communist hegemony in Eastern Europe.

Poland

In any case, the Soviet leaders who decided to obliterate reform in Czechoslovakia, and thus persuaded the outside world that they intended to be grim masters, quickly changed their tune. They did so after an event that must have been as traumatic for them as the Prague spring—the workers' uprising in Poland in December, 1970.

Alexander Dubcek and his colleagues in Czechoslovakia set out on an adventurous course voluntarily, under no evident compelling pressure. They seemed to be guided by the interests of intellectuals; their vocabulary revealed a preoccupation with abstract principles and ideas.

The Polish workers of Gdansk and Szczecin took to the streets with weapons and torches because they couldn't buy enough to feed and clothe their families. Their grievances were practical and compelling, and they knew who could satisfy them. Among their principal targets were the offices and officials of the Communist party.

The Polish events helped promote a new kind of reformism in East Europe, not only in Poland but in Hungary, East Germany and even Czechoslovakia too. It is first of all economic, intended to raise the standard of living of ordinary people with more goods, cars, apartments and—in all these countries save Czechoslovakia—new opportunities to travel to the West.

Dubcek is now a dirty word in Eastern Europe, even among liberals; he is a symbol of the wrong way to try to break out of Moscow's grip. Dubcek abolished censorship and discussed multiparty elections. Janos Kadar in Hungary is concerned with what's for sale in the shops and how efficiently the factories operate. (And now, the people of Hungary live a much better life than the citizens of the Soviet Union.)

Kremlin's Fear

Could Czechoslovakia happen again? The answer depends on the answer to another question—Why did it happen in the first place?

The best answer, five years later, is fear—fear in the Kremlin of the values Dubcek and his colleagues promoted, fear of their effect in East Germany or Hungary or (most of all) in the Soviet Union itself.

This, at least, is the explanation most often heard in East Europe today. And the East Europeans are determined not to scare the men in the Kremlin again. The optimists in East Europe hope and plan that their countries will continue to evolve away from the old Stalinist model of society (which is still little changed in the Soviet Union) without any traumatic upheavals.

Whether this is possible, the Europeans suggest, will depend on what happens in the Soviet Union. It will mean forgoing the pleasures of more democratic rights until a later stage, and concentrating for now on improving peoples' lives through better economic efficiency, more sensible use of resources, and less fear of how people will react if they see for themselves what life is like in the rest of the world.

If this is to work, the expectations of East Europeans will have to be held in check, so a slow and deliberate rate of change can be maintained. The general relaxation of tensions in the world and especially in Europe, must create difficulties by accelerating East Europeans' expectations to an unacceptable level.

If, as seems at least arguable, Soviet policy has fundamentally shifted since 1968 in a more reasonable direction, the East Europeans—like the rest of the world—aren't yet ready to concede the point unreservedly. This is due largely to the skepticism produced by the invasion five years ago.

Even young Soviet diplomats around the world have confided to foreign friends that their country will be paying for the invasion of Czechoslovakia for years to come—paying in the currency of suspicion, the suspicion of others that if the men in the Kremlin did it once, they could do it again.

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Obituaries

Selman Waksman, Discoverer of 'Wonder Drug' Streptomycin

HYANNIS, Mass., Aug. 17 (NYT).—Dr. Selman Abraham Waksman, 85, a Nobel laureate and principal discoverer of streptomycin, died yesterday at Hyannis Hospital.

His son, Dr. Byron Waksman, a professor of immunology at the Yale Medical School, said his father died of a cerebral hemorrhage.

In 1941, Dr. Waksman coined the word antibiotic, to describe the "wonder drugs," such as penicillin, which were beginning to turn up in scientific journals and create a classification problem.

Dr. Waksman defined an antibiotic as "a chemical substance produced by a microbe which has the capacity to inhibit the growth and even to destroy other microbes."

Soon after writing the definition, Dr. Waksman was to each into that world, which he had investigated for 30 years, to search through about 10,000 chemicals produced by microbes to find streptomycin—the first antibiotic to show potency in curing tuberculosis.

In his autobiography "My Life With the Microbes," published in 1954, Dr. Waksman wrote a passionate defense of the benefits of micro-organisms to mankind.

"It is not usually recognized that, for every injurious parasitic microbe, there are dozens of beneficial ones. Without the latter, there would be no bread to eat, no wine to drink, no fertile soils and no potable waters, no clothing and no sanitation.

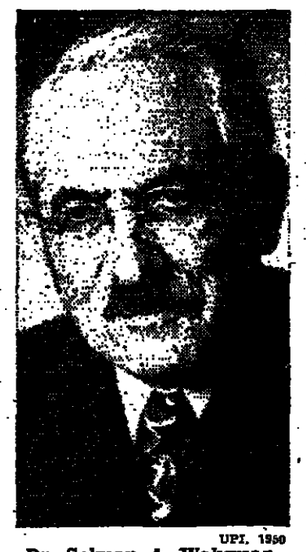
"One can visualize no higher form of life without the existence of the microbes. They are the universal scavengers. They keep in circulation the chemical elements which are so essential to the continuation of plant and animal life."

Millions of dollars in royalties from streptomycin and such other antibiotics as neomycin built and helped operate the Rutgers University Institute of Microbiology, founded in 1949 and headed by Dr. Waksman until his retirement in 1958.

He was born July 22, 1888, in the market town of Novaya Priluka in the government of Kiev in the Ukraine, the son of Jacob Waksman, a businessman and artisan, and Fradia London Waksman.

Although his father wanted him to study industrial chemistry at Zurich, where he had been accepted, Dr. Waksman instead took the advice of relatives who had emigrated to the United States and came here with four young friends from Priluka.

He attended Rutgers, earning a bachelor's degree in 1915 and a master's in 1916. He obtained his doctorate at the University of California.



UPI, 1950
Dr. Selman A. Waksman

Adm. A.W. Radford Dies at 77; Headed Joint Chiefs of Staff

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP).—Adm. Arthur W. Radford, 77, the first Navy man to head the Joint Chiefs of Staff, died today of cancer.

A longtime crusader for naval air power, Adm. Radford was picked for the nation's top military post in 1953 by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, an old army man.

Adm. Radford served as JCS chairman from 1953 to 1957, when he retired from active duty.

The admiral was a famous figure in the Pacific air-sea campaigns of World War II and was commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet at the time of his elevation to the top military post.

He was among the most outspoken leaders in the late 1940s in what was termed the "admirals' revolt" during unification of the armed services. He charged the Air Force with undermining unification by launching its B-36 bomber program without proper coordination with the other branches. He called the B-36 a "billion-dollar blunder," saying the plane would be useless in defense and inadequate on offense in an atomic war. He also claimed the Air Force was trying to eliminate naval air power.

The fight against the B-36 failed but Adm. Radford eventually led a successful campaign to get presidential and congressional support for the construction of supersized carriers.

Adm. Radford served in three wars in a naval career that began when he graduated from Annapolis in 1912.

During World War II, he won the Distinguished Service Medal as a commander of a carrier task group which fought the Japanese in a series of major amphibious landings, including Tarawa.

In World War I, as a young naval officer, he served aboard the battleship South Carolina and in the Korean War he was commander-in-chief of the entire Pacific fleet.



UPI, 1963
Adm. Arthur Radford (ret.).

Robert Hastings

LOCKERBIE, Scotland, Aug. 17 (AP).—Robert Hastings, 45, the man from Gretna Green who officiated at the marriages of thousands of runaway couples from almost every country in the world, died here Wednesday.

Mr. Hastings acted as registrar at Gretna until 1970.

In his 12 years at Gretna, Mr. Hastings officiated at the marriages of more than 4,000 couples, most of them elopers from different countries and different backgrounds. At Gretna in 1966, a record 566 couples were married. His record still stands.

Until quite recently, the minimum age was 16 and consent was not asked for. Now a 15-day residence in Scotland is also required for the marriage.

Harry Foster Welch

BLOWING ROCK, N.C., Aug. 17 (AP).—Harry Foster Welch, 74, for years the movie and television voice of the cartoon character Popeye, the sailorman, died here yesterday.

Mr. Welch's career began in Hollywood in 1927, when E. C. Segar, creator of the Popeye cartoon, selected him to give the sailor a voice.

Seoul CIA Agents Intimidate South Koreans Living in U.S.

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (NYT).—South Korean intelligence agents stationed in the United States have been engaging increasingly in a program of harassment and serious intimidation against Koreans living in this country.

Most of the reports of harassment come from Korean residents opposed to the government of President Chung Hee Park, but U.S. officials have also expressed concern over the increasingly bold moves of the Korean CIA.

In addition, the FBI and local police agencies reportedly have been asked to investigate the operations of Korean agents in this country.

Recent Incidents

Among the recent incidents reported by Koreans opposed to the present Seoul government are the following:

● In St. Louis, a Korean CIA representative called from Seoul to speak to the master of ceremonies at an assembly of Korean Christian scholars on April 14 and warned him against anti-Park statements.

● In New York, the Korean consul, In Duk Son, described as a Korean CIA operative, followed demonstrators protesting against the Park military regime on April 29 and had them photographed.

● In San Francisco, on May 4, the Korean consul from Los Angeles, Young Sik Bai, also described as a Korean CIA man, appeared at a rally for the opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, who was abducted in Tokyo last week, accompanied by several roughs carrying bags of eggs and ketchup. Apprehended, one of the toughs, Min Hi Lee, a karate expert, began abusing Mr. Kim and tussled with Mr. Kim's supporters until removed by a police detachment. Mr. Bai protested unsuccessfully.

● In Washington, Jai Hyon Lee, a former diplomat, received a letter July 28 from his best friend in Seoul, which in admonishing tones advised him to "stay out" of politics. Mr. Lee said it was obviously dictated by the Korean CIA. The next day, in Washington, Young Chee Kang, a journalist, received a letter from his ailing mother in Seoul, accusing him of collaborating with Kim Dai Jung and adding that, if he continued, her life and the lives of his sister and two brothers would be in jeopardy. Mr. Kang said: "It read as if it was dictated to her."

'Becoming Emboldened'

A week later, also in Washington, Sung Nam Chang, publisher of the Korean-American paper, Free Republic, got a letter from his brother in Seoul warning him of the consequences of continued political opposition.

"They are becoming emboldened more and more," Mr. Kang said.

He and other South Koreans in the country said they were considering renouncing their South Korean citizenship as a means of protecting relatives from reprisals in their homeland. There are close to 150,000 South Koreans living in the United States.

Accoring to the U.S. State Department, three oral representations were made at the South Korean Embassy in April and May following incidents in which Seoul agents were said to have attempted to harass and intimidate assemblies of South Koreans opposed to the Park administration.

On June 8, the deputy chief of the South Korean Embassy was told again in the State Department that the U.S. government was concerned about reports of Korean diplomats harassing South Koreans in this country. These objections were repeated late in July by a State Department official to South Korean diplomats.

Russian Uses a Raft To Flee to Turkey

ANKARA, Aug. 17 (AP).—A Soviet engineer has asked for political asylum after crossing the Black Sea in a rubber raft, officials in the northern Turkish city of Artvin said yesterday.

Valery Yanin, 26, said he had jumped overboard with the raft from a Soviet ship on the way to Poti, on the Russian Black Sea coast, and rowed for three days. He told officials he had left his wife and 9-year-old son aboard the liner.

Floods Could Stall Growth In Pakistan

Economic Damage Over $300 Million

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Pakistan's worst floods in history have caused damage estimated at more than $300 million and are threatening the country's economy, it was reported here today.

Mahboob Bhatty, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, said that the damage total could double by the time the floodwaters, which have swept through the Punjab in the last week, have receded and the full extent of the devastation is known.

He said the death toll from the floods, which also were reported in Sind Province, was certain to be in the hundreds and could reach 1,000 or more.

Mr. Bhatty said the country's economic outlook for the fiscal year had been ruined. It was feared Pakistan's exports would be seriously affected and that the Gross National Product would drop. Earlier predictions were for growth of 6.5 percent.

Crops Destroyed

The spokesman said that the floods had wiped out crops on 5 million acres and destroyed more than a million tons of stored grain.

Severe food shortages are threatened during the next eight months. As many as eight million persons, displaced by the disaster, have to be fed until new crops are ready for harvest.

Officials said that two deaths from cholera were reported, in Lahore and Sialkot, a malaria epidemic had spread in the Punjab, two suspected cases of plague were reported in a village 60 miles south of Lahore and many areas also reported an outbreak of dysentery.

Major reconstruction will be needed, and Mr. Bhatty said Pakistan needs international aid.

Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto today arrived in the Punjabi capital of Lahore to start a tour of the flooded area. He said he was confident that world response to the Pakistani plea for aid would be as prompt as it always has been.

Survey Indicates Liberal Support Gains in Britain

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Britain's Liberal party increased its support by 10 1/2 percent since July to a record 28 percent, according to the latest Gallup Poll.

During the same period, according to the survey, Labor's lead over the Conservatives dropped to 6 1/2 percent. But the 28 percent for the Liberals was the highest Liberal support found during the 35 years that Gallup has been making the poll.

The poll, carried out for the Daily Telegraph, also noted that the number of Britons who believe it was wrong to join the Common Market has risen to 52 percent, from 44 percent in June.

Asked how they would feel if told that the Common Market had been scrapped, 48 percent of those surveyed replied "pleased"—most of them Labor supporters and Liberals.

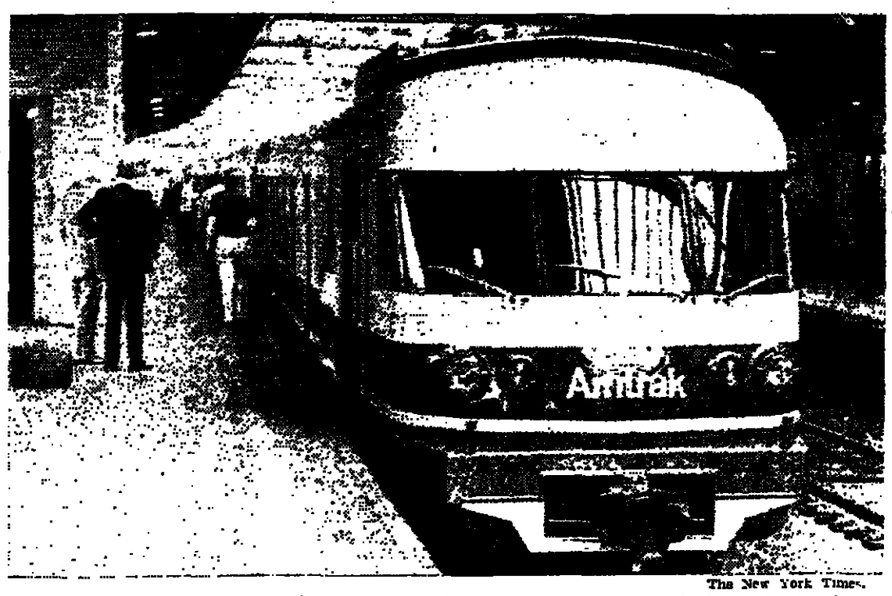
JAL to Compensate All on Hijacked Plane

TOKYO, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Japan Air Lines yesterday decided to include non-Japanese passengers in "consolation" payments to those on their jumbo jet which was hijacked to Libya last month.

The company originally said it would give 500,000 yen ($1,886) only to each of the 103 Japanese passengers, as a "token of sympathy." The decision aroused protests in English language newspapers here.

Yesterday, the airline said the original decision was designed not to offend customs of the countries of the foreign passengers.

Meanwhile, a government spokesman said yesterday that Japan has asked the Libyan government to turn over the four hijackers of the plane after their trial in Libya.



The New York Times.
One of two five-car Turbotrains purchased by U.S. rail system Amtrak ready for tests.

U.S. Verdict on Turbo Trains Built by French Is 'C'est Bon'

By Edward C. Burks

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 17 (NYT).—A gleaming new French turbo train just acquired by Amtrak made its maiden long-distance test run in the United States a few days ago and senior American railroaders in the cab had an all-smiles verdict: C'est bon.

It is a faster, more powerful, second-generation version of French turbos that have compiled a remarkable record of reliability and on time performance in the last three years.

Known as the RTG and designed to run at speeds up to 125 miles an hour, it is the kind of train that Amtrak is counting on to revitalize rail passenger service in high-density corridors 200 and 300 miles long in the next few years.

Amtrak has leased two of the new five-car, 2,280-horse-power RTG turbos for use between Chicago and Milwaukee and Chicago and St. Louis, starting this fall. It has an option to buy them, as well as eight more.

The train, painted white with broad bands of red and blue, offered a sharp contrast to the grimy, dilapidated station here on the route to Chicago.

The interior of the train, which has 296 coach seats and space for 24 at tables in the grill-bar dining area, is not spectacular. It does not have the luxurious airliner look of the Metroliner or of the American-built United Aircraft turbo train. The orange-colored vinyl seats, two abreast, are those used in the second-class cars of the train in France.

Bob Day, who is in charge of acquiring rolling stock for Amtrak, conceded that "the French were disappointed that we didn't buy some luxury first-class cars, too, with upholstered two and one seating." But Amtrak was interested in a single-fare train with maximum seating and reasoned that the coach, or second-class, seats were roomy, comfortable and adjustable.

Another complaint: the transparent sliding doors between cars and sections are hard to open. But otherwise, the train seemed to attract compliments from veteran American railroaders. It has a smooth ride and the noise level is remarkably low—much lower, for example, than that of the low-slung, trouble-plagued American-built turbo.

Mr. Day feels that the train could clip an hour from the present five-hour-and-38-minute schedule for the 284-mile Chicago-St. Louis run.

Why did the United States have to turn to France for a turbo train? Mr. Day explained that the American and Canadian turbos built by United Aircraft have had so many mechanical difficulties that the New York-Boston turbo run is no longer an extra-fare charge. And the French trains, costing about $2.7 million, are cheaper, he said. But Amtrak hopes to stir up further competition among builders.

One of the main difficulties is the condition of American tracks. Jean Fleche, chief test engineer for the research department of the French National Railways, said that he had operated the RTGs at better than 160 miles an hour. But one official noted that 70 is the top allowable speed now between Chicago and St. Louis.

"Without too much track work, we could cut the schedule by a half hour and get speeds up to 80," he said.

10 Killed as Airliner Crashes on Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 17 (UPI).—Authorities reported last night that 10 persons, seven of them Americans, were killed in the crash of a twin-engine airliner in the mountains of northern Haiti Wednesday night after lightning hit the craft.

The names of the victims were being withheld by authorities. Authorities said the plane crashed in the town of Dondom near Cap Haitien on the northern coast of Haiti. It was on the way from Cap Haitien to Port-au-Prince.

Escaped Monkey Shot

PAU, France, Aug. 17 (AP).—Policemen used submachine guns to kill a Malaysian gibbon monkey in a tree Wednesday after it escaped from the Pau zoo and bit a man as he cut grass in a field.

Syrians Reopen Lebanon Border

DAMASCUS, Aug. 17 (UPI).—Syria agreed to reopen its border with Lebanon today, ending a three-month diplomatic dispute between the two countries, Damascus radio reported.

An official statement said that an agreement was signed today by the Lebanese and Syrian foreign ministers. The border was reopened at 5 p.m.

The Syrians closed the border May 8, at the height of clashes between the Lebanese Army and Palestinian guerrillas in Beirut and other parts of Lebanon.

Bonn, Budapest Disagree on Ties

BONN, Aug. 17 (AP).—Hungarian and West German negotiators ended four days of talks yesterday without resolving a dispute over West Berlin that threatens to block the final phase of Chancellor Willy Brandt's East-West reconciliation effort.

A Foreign Ministry statement said Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy and West German negotiator Guenther van Well completed most aspects of preparations for exchanging ambassadors in a "good and constructive atmosphere."

But they failed to solve a dispute over West German representation for Communist-encircled West Berlin, which has deadlocked proposed West German diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria as well as with Hungary. Further talks are planned.

Japan, China Launch Trade Accord Talks

TOKYO, Aug. 17 (UPI).—Japan and China opened negotiations today on the first official trade agreement between the two countries since World War II.

The talks at the Foreign Ministry were expected to last one week.

Representing China at the negotiation table was Hsi Yeh-sheng, director of the Fourth Bureau of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade. Japan was represented by Masuo Takashima, director-general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau.

Israel Holds Hijacker for Initial Probe

15-Day Detention Ordered by Court

JERUSALEM, Aug. 17 (UPI).—A magistrate's court today ordered 15 days' detention for the hijacker of a Lebanese airliner who forced the jet to land in Israel yesterday.

Transportation Minister Shimon Peres described as either "deranged or drunk" Mohammed a-Touni, 37, who faces hijacking charges in the diversion of a Middle East Airlines Boeing-707 with 119 persons aboard. Israel said a-Touni was born in Libya.

"I do not deserve to be imprisoned," he told the court. "I only meant good and I didn't mean to commit any crime. I planned this for years and I made sure to protect the passengers to assure that no harm would come to them."

Judge Eleazer Goldberg, acting on a police request made in nearly all criminal cases, turned down a plea by a-Touni against being jailed.

'Basic Procedures'

The detention will enable police to complete their investigation and to draw up formal charges against a-Touni. "It is basic procedure to put a suspect in jail during an investigation," a uniformed police attorney told the court.

Police said they gave a-Touni preliminary psychiatric tests.

Reading the preliminary charge sheet, Judge Goldberg said the Libyan "hijacked the plane while threatening with arms. When the plane was over Cyprus, he forced the pilot to go to Israel and land at Lod." A court interpreter translated from Hebrew into Arabic for a-Touni.

In court, a-Touni was dishevelled, unshaven and wore the same suit and shirt he had on when captured. He had commandeered the airliner with two small-caliber pistols he had hidden in his belt when he boarded the aircraft in Benghazi, Libya. The flight was headed for Beirut.

He said that he was not affiliated with any organization and that he acted alone.

Arab Suspicions

BEIRUT, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Arab officials and newspapers today expressed suspicion about the identity of a-Touni, and some suggested Israeli intelligence masterminded the incident.

Israeli authorities have said that a-Touni was born in Libya. Arab passengers aboard the airliner, which flew here last night, said that a-Touni did not speak Arabic well and that his English was better.

A Libyan diplomat who was on board the flight said the man did not speak Arabic with a Libyan accent. "This operation was planned by Israel," he said.

However, after today's court appearance by a-Touni, Libyan-born Israelis who heard him speaking Arabic said he had a Tripoli accent.

Peking Fete for Douglas

TOKYO, Aug. 17 (AP).—U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice William O. Douglas, his wife and a delegation led by him were honored at a dinner given in Peking last night by Ko Po-nien, vice-president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, the Chinese news agency reported today.

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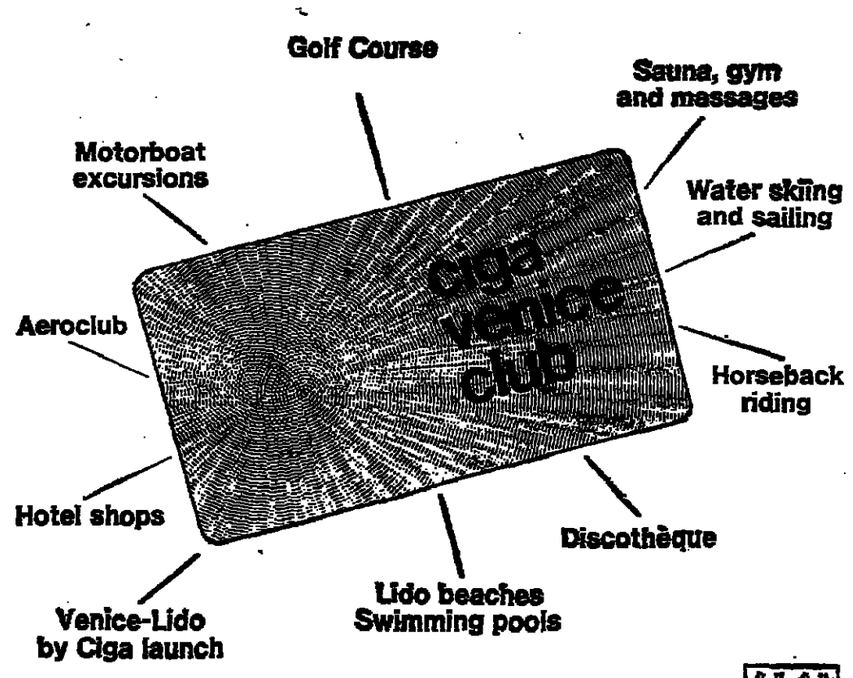
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A View of Tibet Minus Shangri-La

By John Canaday

NEWARK, N.J. (NYT).—This summer the Newark Museum is celebrating the completion of a five-volume catalogue of its extraordinary Tibetan collection with an exhibition (to Sept. 9) that combines paintings and sculptures with a large selection of ceremonial gear, household objects, and documentary photographs that can now be seen for the first time in more than 20 years. What with butter lamps, ritual trumpets, magical and astrological implements, charts, cards, traders' and herders' costumes, saddles and harnesses, weapons and utensils of all kinds, and the recreation of a picnic scene where male and female mannequins in court regalia are disposed with their props around a fancy summer tent, this is as much an ethnographic as an art exhibition, most of it hitting within that area where art and daily life are most happily fused.

You can't really recreate peaks and gorges and vast skies, caravans of yaks, village streets and monastery halls, within the confines of a rather small neoclassic building. But the Newark exhibition, even so, manages to prove one thing for sure: "Lost Horizon" is the worst thing that ever happened to Tibet. The Shangri-La syndrome, like other romantic malformations of history, will probably never be cleared away. (In spite of everything, don't we still think of the Middle Ages more in terms of Quasimodo than of Thomas Aquinas?) But you can't look at the factual evidence assembled here without realizing that Cloudland, for all the half-barbaric splendor of life in a palace, and for all the mystical conventions of life in a monastery, has always been (and still is?) mighty rough and primitive country.

Beginnings

Newark, N. J., seems the last spot where you might expect to run into a major depository of Tibetan art until you stop to wonder just where else, outside half a dozen major museum centers, it would not come as a surprise. For Newark, the whole thing began in December, 1910, aboard the steamship Mongolia, en route from Yokohama to America. That was where Edward N. Crane, a good citizen of Newark who was interested in the one-year-old museum there, met a medical missionary named Albert L. Shelton, who was returning on leave from Batang with his wife and two young daughters. Batang, although just outside the political borders of Tibet, was a Tibetan city culturally, and Dr. Shelton had collected about 150 Tibetan paintings, sculptures, books, specimens of domestic paraphernalia and other items that he lumped, all together, as "curios".

A true missionary, Dr. Shelton had no commercial interest in the collection, but he thought that in an American museum it might serve as what we now call a cultural ambassador. Mr. Crane was not quite certain that such exotic material was just right for Newark, which, 60 years ago, was still conscious of an aristocratic Colonial heritage in spite of the industrial growth that had made it rich. But 17,724 people visited a loan exhibition of 100 of Dr. Shelton's curios. Mr. Crane died suddenly that same summer, and his widow and brother purchased the collection entire as a memorial gift to the museum, laying the foundation for a concentration of Tibetan objects that now numbers about 1,200.

When Dr. Shelton returned to Batang in 1913, the museum commissioned him to enlarge the collection by whatever acquisitions were possible. Getting them from Batang to Newark was a problem in the early stages of that journey, but in a letter preserved in the museum's archives, Dr. Shelton estimates that he could send 100 pounds of curios by yak for the first 460 miles (Batang to Tachienlu) for about 8 ru, or $2. For the next lap, to Yachow, the loads were shifted from yaks' backs to men's backs, the charge for this transport of 140 miles being 40 Chinese cash, again about $2. After that it was 600 miles by water to Ichang ($1.50), 1,000 miles by steamer to Shanghai (75 cents), and then $3.50 by freighter to New York, making a total of $9.75.

Captured

Late in 1919 the Shelton family itself began the long trek home for another vacation, carrying a group of objects for the museum in their baggage. That spring the museum received a letter from Mrs. Shelton dated Feb. 24, Yunnanfu, which began with an apology for the disappointment the museum had had to bear because its boxes were delayed. Then she went on to explain that Dr. Shelton had been "taken captive by Chinese brigands Jan. 3d just 2 days from this place and is still held." He was eventually rescued, and the museum's objects also found their way to Newark. But on his return in 1922, responding to a written invitation from the Dalai Lama to establish a hospital at Lhasa, Dr. Shelton was again captured by bandits, and this time killed.

To give its Tibetan collection a proper showing the museum would have to move everything else out and virtually remodel the interior. I would hesitate to say that the installation under these difficulties is altogether satisfactory. It is, unavoidably, both crowded and broken up, so that the combination of photographs, other archival material, ethnological artifacts, fine works of art and true "curios," somehow does not coalesce, or at least did not for me in spite of the more important fact that this is an exhibition I would hate to have missed.

The best approach to the exhibition—a unifying one—might be via preliminary acquaintance with the spring-summer 1972 issue of The Museum, published by the Newark Museum and available at $2. In it, Valrae Reynolds, curator of Oriental collections (following Eleanor Olson, curator emeritus, who achieved the five-volume catalogue) summarizes Dr. Shelton's adventures and comments on 43 of the best photographs from the Shelton archives. These are very well reproduced, and there is also a clear summary by Barbara Lipton giving dates, itineraries, and sometimes fates, of the major Western travelers in Tibet from Friar Odoric, an Italian who claimed to have passed through Lhasa between 1327 and 1330, to Lowell Thomas jr., who made radio broadcasts from Lhasa in 1949, publicizing Tibet's losing struggle for independence from China.

The illustration here, showing the Prince of Derge with his two wives and son, is from this issue of The Museum. It is accompanied by Mrs. Shelton's explanation that because his first wife bore no children, it was arranged that a relative of hers—who is the meek, plainly dressed woman at the right—would be the second wife, to provide heirs.



The Prince of Derge with his two wives and son.



Autumn holidays in Zermatt

Zermatt is most beautiful in the autumn. For then the Matterhorn is outlined crystal-clear against a deep-blue sky, the air is warm and the weather more settled. There are fewer people along the paths and on the railways and cableways. Colorful pine forests, the scenic grandeur of the mountains and the traditional hospitality of the Seiler hotels with the wonderful indoor swimming pool are all an invitation to soak up the sun and recharge the batteries before winter. From September 1st low prices. Please book in good time.

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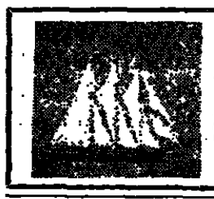
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London Theater

Shakespeare, Storey On Abuses of Power

By John Walker

LONDON, Aug. 17 (IHT).—David Storey's "Cromwell" and Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra" are both historical plays concerned with politics, one with the struggle of peasants to survive war, the other with the maneuvers of dictators, and both amplifying their theme—the abuse of power—not so much through their texts as outside of them. For we have the strange spectacle of an author, Mr. Storey, and a director, Tony Richardson, attempting a sweaty stranglehold on Shakespeare, both misusing their talents.

Mr. Storey's "Cromwell" at the Royal Court is unlike his other work, and all the worse for that. In the past he has written of *individuals at moments of crisis*—"The Restoration of Arnold Middleton," "In Celebration"—or of social units at work—"The Contractors," "The Changing Room"—combining these two themes in the elegiac "Home."

"Cromwell" is not concerned with actual history, with reworking events. The nearest we come to an appearance of Cromwell himself is in passing references to a mythical leader, "the big one." Instead we follow the fortunes of a small group of people caught in the middle of a war they neither understand nor want and try to avoid. They attempt to escape the fighting and fail. They are ambushed, abused, or dragooned into service by first one side, then the other, each indistinguishable in their aims.

The characters do not inhabit an actual landscape but the land of allegory, where there are no individuals but only types. There are a *couple of Irish tramps, antiphonal* chorus figures who act as if they grew tired of waiting for Godot, an idiot (Mark McManus who, in the last year or so, seemed to have become the court's resident mute), and other motley stock figures found in such portentous drama, ever pregnant with meaning but rarely delivering more than a misty metaphor.

From the spare language of the opening, we escalate through doggerel to a final scene that is one of the most embarrassingly banal that I can recall in modern drama. Proctor (Brian Cox), who represents dogged integrity, his wife and idiot servant are ferried *across a river by a mystical boat*man, a Charon-like figure given to such obscure statements as that he takes only those people who have the price (which lets out the Irish tramps), that those who cross never return, and so forth. On a dark stage, in a pool of light the characters discuss what lies ahead—is the other shore dark or does it get lighter farther on?

The trio step from the boat. Proctor gazes into the far distance (about the fourth row of the stalls) and intones: "Beyond the darkness, do you see the light?" The stage goes black and I removed the handkerchief I had stuffed into my mouth to prevent hysteria.

Somewhat earlier, a character had remarked, with great accuracy, *that this was no spot for* moral argument. Exactly. The stage is no place for moral debate, for the sort of argument that Mr. Storey attempts, where the action springs from no dramatic necessity but merely the need to illustrate an abstract philosophical point, so that the evening resembles an elaborate lantern-slide lecture by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Simple People which, for this occasion, does not include the Royal Court audience.

As the feckless Irishmen, Albert Finney and Jarlath Conroy act confidently in the knowledge that they have the only decent parts, *even if the comic relief they sup*ply is of a predictable sort. Jocelyn Herbert has devised an austerely attractive set and Anthony Page's direction comes near to imposing a coherence that the play does not seem to possess.

* * *

Tony Richardson's production of "Antony and Cleopatra" at the Bankside Globe is a no-holds-barred assault on a play he appears to hate, just as Vanessa Redgrave appears to find Cleopatra a loathsome creature. Both indulge in an ostentatious display of ridicule. The shabby set, with its tatty canvas pyramid arrangement for the Egyptian scenes, gives the tone to their violently anti-romantic reading.

I'm not sure whether this stems from Mr. Richardson's decision to *stage it in modern dress*, or whether the contemporary flavor was chosen to emphasize the play's sordid side. Octavius (David Schofield) has become a fascist leader given to Hitlerian hysterics. Pompey (the swashbuckling Bob Hoskins) appears as a piratical guerrilla leader who harangues people through a megaphone; Lepidus (John Byron) is a bland pipe-smoking politician in a frock coat, and there is a camp hippie soothsayer who shares his joint with Antony.

It is the purely political scenes that work best. The rest comes out as a prolonged attack on those who have found in the play an affirmation of love, or sexual attraction, centered on Miss Redgrave's astonishingly raucous Cleopatra, who is the sort of woman only an infatuated fool could love.

She plays the part as if it were the decline of Miss Jean Brodie. Cleopatra is a puritan gone off the rails and attempting, not very successfully, to be a tart. With her carroty-red hair, her cheap gypsy clothes, like a fairground fortune-teller, her cigarette ever dangling from the corner of the mouth, she is a shrill, shrewish, silly woman who throws Coke bottles at messengers and collapses drunkenly in public.

It is a Cleopatra reduced to the level of a whore, promising a good time that never comes. Julian Glover's dandyish Antony, *delivering his bigger speeches* with his hands in his pockets, is a charmer but he, too, is a pygmy who does not even try to convince himself that he is something larger.

Dave King's strong, shoulder-shrugging Enobarbus is fine in his monosyllabic moments but, as *with the rest of the production*, ill at ease when he approaches poetry, attempting to ignore it in the hope that it will go away.



Julie Covington as Charmian, Vanessa Redgrave as Cleopatra in Tony Richardson production of "Antony and Cleopatra."

WASHINGTON

National Gallery's Major Rubens

By Paul Richard

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (WP).—The acquisition of a large group portrait by Peter Paul Rubens, the 17th-century Flemish master, was announced yesterday by the National Gallery of Art in Washington.

The painting, purchased privately in England for more than $1.5 million in late 1971, was described yesterday by J. Carter Brown, *the gallery's executive*, as "an old master of superb importance." It is the gallery's 10th Rubens.

The canvas, 5 1/2 feet high and almost 6 feet wide, shows the wife and younger children of Sir Balthasar Gerbier, a painter of questionable talent and a dip*lomat of questionable ethics, who* is primarily remembered for his role in assembling the great art collection of the Duke of Buckingham, his patron.

Rubens began the portrait, which Mr. Brown believes "might have been a sort of houseguest present," while visiting the Gerbier family in London in late 1629 or early 1630. A few months later, the painting was completed and considerably enlarged (four additional strips of canvas were added to its edges) in the artist's studio in Flanders.

A Year of Tests

More than a year of sophisticated *scientific tests* preceded yesterday's announcement. They were conducted under the gallery's supervision in the laboratory of the Intermuseum Conservation Association at Oberlin (Ohio) College and demonstrated that not only the central portion of the painting, but also the sur*rounding strips*, were painted by the artist himself.

At the time of purchase, the authorship of the additions was by no means certain. Rubens was an enormously successful artist. His works were in such demand that his studio took to painting them on a mass-production *basis. Rubens often would* do only the initial sketches and the finishing touches while other artists did the major part of the work.

The Oberlin researchers, who subjected microscopic core samples of various portions of the painting to a process called lead isotope mass spectrometry analysis, believe, however, that pigments used through the painting came from the same hand-mixed *batch of paint.*

The painting was bought, says Mr. Brown, with funds left over from philanthropist Andrew Mellon's *original bequest to the* museum. "There was only enough left for one major acquisition. We chose the Rubens because it is precisely the sort of painting Andrew Mellon would have purchased were he still alive."

'Sad Loss'

Told of its departure for Wash*ington, Michael Jaffe, the Rubens* scholar who heads the fine arts faculty at Cambridge, said the portrait was "one of the finest works by Rubens in the country . . . (it) should have been retained in Britain. It's a very, very sad loss."

The picture, which had hung for generations in the Fremantle Collection of Hatfield, Hertfordshire, was discolored by a thick layer of brownish shellac when it arrived in the United States. The *shellac was carefully removed* following tests that demonstrated its 19th-century origin, and the colors of the 17th-century canvas now look almost new.

Sir Balthasar Gerbier (1592-1667), whose family Rubens painted with such evident affection, was a scheming and intriguing diplomat who traveled extensively through Europe and bought works of art for the Duke of Buckingham on almost every journey.

"Of all the amateurs and princes and kings," he wrote to his noble patron in 1625, "there is not one who has collected in 40 years as many pictures as your excellency has in five. Let enemies and people ignorant of painting say what they will . . . Our pictures, if they were to be sold a century after our death, would sell for good cash, and for three times more than they cost. I wish I could live a century, if *they were sold*, to be able to laugh at these facetious folk who say it is money cast away for baubles and shadows."

The unlucky Duke of Buckingham was murdered in 1628 and Sir Balthasar himself died broke.

Dr. Wolfgang Stechow contends in an article on the picture, that its composition is "deeply indebted" to Titian's "Allegory of Avalos," a work the artist had just seen in the collection of *Charles I.*

Despite that debt to Titian, there is little doubt that Rubens was deeply and personally involved in *studies of the Gerbier* family. Two of the Gerbier children reappear in "The Allegory of Peace and War," a large and typically grandiose Rubens commissioned by Charles I.

A copy of the Gerbier portrait, once wrongly attributed to Rubens, now hangs in the queen's *collection in Windsor Castle.*

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Material Perfection and French Realism

Emily Genauer

NEW YORK.—In art, where the verities have always seemed less eternal than anywhere else, one thing is certain. Realism always returns. However wide the pendulum swings, whatever shifts in style occur, there will always be artists whose aim is to recreate as accurately as possible the look of the physical world as they see it, or remember it, or fantasize about it.

Also, there will always be a public for their works, a public which feels most comfortable among things that look familiar, however strange their context (Dali is OK, for instance; his watches may melt, and crawl with ants, but watches and ants are "real," and superbly painted. In an odd way the response is analogous to what people feel about "law and order"; the concept is reassuring, even if in essence it turns out to be a delusion.)

Or the public, not necessarily hooked on realism, or at least to the identifiable, may return to realism mostly in relief after its trips to unexplored territories of introspection, formal experiment, or sensuous experience. Those territories may continue, of course, to be richly productive. But many people want, as it were, to go "home" again, even briefly.

The question is how can supposedly "accurate" recreations of the real world, as done by different painters, all look so different? And why does there seem to be a kind of national vision of reality? Do artists see things diffently in France, or Italy?

The questions are provoked this week by the opening of a new exhibition called "French New Real Painters" at the New York Cultural Center. For the sake of discussion we must assume that the 75 works included in the show, all executed within the past decade, when the return to reality first became perceptible as a major international movement, are representative. Actually the four artists represented may typify only the taste of their spokesman, Claude Yvel, one of the four, and his persuasive gifts. But this, in truth, is the factor lying at the bottom of most exhibitions. Somebody sells somebody an idea. But it is not enough. The idea must meet a mood, or find ready, fertile soil for its planting or it doesn't go.

In any case, here come the French, with their hyperrealistic images of motorcycles, fuse boxes, nudes, clockworks, pumps, even a roll of toilet paper. They are the same themes that American new realists have used again and again.

But, oh, the difference! Yvel, for instance, is seen in a painting of a motorcycle, titled "Ariel 500." It has been done by several American artists, among them Billy Al Bengston. But Americans see motorcycles differently. They are painted sharply, rawly, boldly, in line that bites and colors that clash, so they take on a monstrous *quality*, to become symbols of a hot-rod counterculture. The motors are alive and fearsome, the paint is slick, the whole aspect of the machines demonic.

But Yvel makes his gleaming, satiny metal surface sensuous. His color, *still less vivid, is essential*ly decorative and reportorial. The dents in the machine's fenders and seat are arresting chiefly because of the way they catch and reflect light. The background is a wall of old wooden doors, as "elegant," aesthetically speaking, in their shapes and patterns as the motorcycle itself. A leather glove rests on a helmet placed on the back fender. The result is no envisioning of *the French equivalent of a Hell's* Angel, but an exercise in the contrasting surfaces of metal and leather.

Certain Chic

What French new realism is, then, is French painting, with all that implies of material perfection, a primary concern with the sensuous aspects of color, form, texture and the rest of it, even a certain chic, and next to no acrid social commentary. It is not new realism at all but old trompe-l'œil, which has been practiced by artists from the beginning of time (there is the classic story told of a painter in ancient Greece whose pictures of grapes were pecked at by confused birds).

We have had American exponents of it, primarily, in the 19th century, William Harnett and John Peto, who were very good painters indeed and who brought (at least Harnett did) a sense of Chardin-esque mystery to the lighting of his still lifes, mostly old violins or ducks hung on a wall with hunter's guns, and a strong sense of composition. Dutch 17th-century painters did very well at this, too.

France some 30 years ago had an artist called Pierre Roy who also painted in the trompe-l'œil style. He painted glasses of shimmering red wine and curls of lemon peel. It was very close to what France's new realists are doing today. Compare his approach—or, *more easily*, what is hung in the new exhibition now—with the realism of René Magritte. The difference between manual skill and the enigmatic workings of imagination becomes strikingly clear.

The new show remains a fun-and-games affair, although it is not much of either, really, and never less so than when an artist like Cadiou paints what he calls "Lacerated Canvas." What it is is a representation in paint of the slashed white canvas surfaces that the late Italian artist Fontana used to do. And that is related to Duchamp painting a moustache on a reproduction of the "Mona Lisa." But then Duchamp was French too. At least his works were cathartic gestures. These are just visual trickery.

* * *

A second exhibition at the *Cultural Center is also fun and* games, but it is funnier than gamey, and therefore a nice balance for the realists. It is called "Appel's Appels," and it consists of 77 paintings, collages and wood aluminum reliefs by the contemporary Dutch artist Karel Appel.

Appel has been a presence on *the international scene for some* time (part of the COBRA group), and it is surprising, therefore, to learn that this is the first major retrospective showing of his art ever to be held in North America.

I am not sure Appel means to be funny, certainly not in a great many of his works. The earliest things in the show, for instance, especially the picture called "Little Moon Men," 1946, suggests both the scratched-into-pigment *calligraphic method and the prim*itivism verging on madness we know in Dubuffet's work of about that time.

But then the colors grow brighter, the forms grow toy-like. The reference is still to Dubuffet, but with more vigor—the Dutchness of Appel, I guess, as opposed to Dubuffet's Frenchness. Now the forms spread into great flat patterns of smashingly vivid color. By the '50s the pigment grows thick, *and his countryman* Van Gogh comes to mind. The oversized heads of his figures suggest demons. This is a Dutch version of abstract-expressionism, although it is not Appel's own inner landscape, as it were, that he takes for its overt theme; it is the struggle between explosive emotion and structural form, with form winning, chiefly by reason of its overpowering, whirling movement.

Now it rushes across the canvas, like the image of a storm, or it boils in a vortex from which identifiable image emerges with difficulty. By the late '60s he has found a way to hold things in place. Instead of painting on the canvas he paints on wood cutouts which he then adds to his painted surface in a many-layered collage, or devises into separate sculptures.

This is the control Appel needed. The results are striking, very witty, even gay and personal—for all the fact that the debt to Dubuffet has not yet been totally cancelled out.

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The Very Rev. Sturgis L. Riddle, D.D., Dean, Canon Thomas Wile, Norman Proulx, Director of Music.
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—1973— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chge
80⅞	61 AbbtLb 1.20	21	69	67⅝	67	67 —	⅛
49⅝	40⅛ ACF Ind2.40	11	9	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝ —	⅛
17⅛	12¼ AcmeCiv .88	7	4	13⅝	13¼	13¼ —	⅛
26	16½ AcmeMkt 1	9	19	19	18½	18¾ —	⅛
1.40⅛	12 AdmE 1.15e		18	12½	12⅝	12⅝ —	⅛
6½	5½ Ad Mills .20	8	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
34	11½ Addrsso .60	6	497	13½	12¼	12⅝ —	⅝
16	7⅛ Admiral	5	25	11	10¾	10¾ —	⅛
73⅜	10½ Advinv .02e		43	11½	10⅜	11½ +	⅜
74⅝	57½ AetnLf 1.26a	10	141	72	71½	72 +	⅛
60¼	47½ AetnaLf pf 2		1	56⅞	56⅝	56⅝ —	⅛
14⅜	8½ Aguirre Co	18	5	9¼	9	9 —	⅛
31¼	11½ Ahman .10e	5	29	12⅜	11¾	12⅜ +	⅜
9	3⅝ Aileen Inc	14	23	4⅝	4½	4½	
45⅝	37 AirProd .20	25	22	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝ —	⅛
19¼	10¾ Airco .80	8	35	11¼	11	11⅛ +	⅛
3⅜	2 AJ Industrls	6	32	2⅛	2	2 —	
61¼	22¾ Alcoa 1.10	9	18	23¼	22⅝	23	
17⅛	15 Ala Gas 1.16	6	4	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
109	99 AlaP pf8.28		2.400	101	100	101 +	1
37⅞	24⅜ Alaska Intrs	20	72	27	26½	26⅞ +	⅛
8¾	8¼ AlbertoC .35	7	25	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛ —	⅛
17¾	10½ Albtsn .36a	9	9	12⅜	12½	12½ —	⅛
24	22⅝ AlcanAlu 1	16	263	32⅝	32¼	32¼	
10⅜	7¼ AlcoStd .36	5	29	8⅛	7⅞	8	
42¾	29¼ AlconLb .16	45	25	32½	31½	32½ +	⅝
9½	3½ Alexdrs .10e	41	50	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
31⅞	23¼ AlisnM 2.94e	9	35	27½	26½	27⅜ +	⅝
15⅝	6¾ AllAl.fe .24	7	64	9¼	8¾	9 —	⅛
14½	8⅜ AllegCp .28e	9	6	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝ —	⅛
29⅞	19¾ AlgLud 1.20	6	11	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛ +	⅛
44⅜	35½ AlgLud pf 3		4	36⅞	36¼	36⅞ +	⅜
24½	18 AlgPw 1.44	7	49	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	
19⅝	9¼ AlienGp .65r	10	5	12	11⅝	12 —	⅛
36⅞	28⅛ AlldCh 1.32	11	17	34⅞	34½	34⅝ —	⅛
44⅞	27¼ AlldMnf .48	19	11	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛ +	⅛
22	14⅜ AlldPd .68		3	17	15¾	15¾ +	⅛
39⅜	22½ AlldStr 1.40	6	9	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜ —	⅛
63⅛	60 AlldStr pf 4		220	60	60	60 —	1
5½	3 Alld Supmkt	9	22	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
38⅜	8 AllsChl .21e	10	1096	11½	9¾	11⅜ +	⅛
15½	8 AlirtAut .50	8	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝ —	⅛
17½	11¼ AlphaPI .60	6	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛ —	⅛
69¾	47⅞ Alcoa 1.94	13	104	68	67	67¾ +	⅛
28⅝	22⅛ AmalSg 1.60	7	1	24½	24½	24½ +	⅛
14⅝	8⅝ AMBAC .52	6	20	9⅝	9¾	9¾	
6½	4 Amcord .10g	6	17	4¾	4¾	4¾	
26¼	18⅝ Amcstr 1.20	6	12	19½	19¼	19¼ —	⅛
46	36½ Amrc pf2.60		5	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛ —	⅛
58½	29¼ A Hess .30b	16	115	30	29¼	29⅝ +	⅛
172½	67½ AmH pf3.50		2	69½	67½	69 +	1½
40	15½ AAirFlt .42	19	35	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	
25⅝	9¼ Am Airlin		355	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜ —	⅛
11¾	6⅛ A Baker .20		5	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛ +	⅛
45⅜	33 ABrnds 2.38	7	80	34⅝	33½	35½ +	⅜
21⅜	11 AmBdcst .6	11	118	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛ —	⅛
47½	9⅜ AmBldM .27	8	11	12⅝	12½	12⅝ +	⅛
34⅜	28½ Am Can 2.20	8	69	28¾	28¼	28⅝ —	
26	22⅝ A Can pf1.75		2	23½	23⅛	23⅛ —	⅛
26⅛	15⅞ ACentM 2.32	7	5	18	17⅝	17⅝ —	⅛
26⅝	19¼ A Chain 1.20	9	282	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛ +	⅜
32½	20¾ ACyan 1.15		2	21	21	21	
67⅞	17⅜ Am Distill 1	20	44	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛ —	⅛
61⅞	35⅝ AmDistl .43		4	11¾	11¾	11¾ +	⅛
13⅜	11⅜ ADut pf.84a		9	18	23¼	22⅝	
30¾	24⅞ A Elpw 1.90	8	464	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛ —	⅛
3¼	½ AmExp Ind		12	11-16		11-16	
0.0¾	2⅛ AmExp pf		220	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
23⅝	15⅜ AmFin 1.10	9	3	16	16	16 +	⅛
30⅜	17⅜ AmFr pf1.50		2.400	17⅝	17½	17½ —	⅛
28⅞	24⅛ AGeBd 1.97e		46	24½	24¼	24⅜ +	⅛
22⅞	17 AGnCv 1.39e		22	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	
21⅝	13¼ A Gnins .60	6	7	15	14⅜	15 +	⅛
31½	25 A Gin pf1.80		5	25½	25⅛	25⅛ —	⅛
17⅜	10⅛ A Hoist .60b	6	18	12	11⅝	11⅝ —	⅛
48¾	40 A Home .64	36	457	42¾	41⅞	42⅛ —	⅛
52⅞	36½ AmHosp .20	41	145	43¾	43⅜	43⅝ +	⅛
12⅛	8⅝ Aminvest .50	6	6	2	8⅞	9 +	⅛
32⅝	6⅜ A Maint 1.72	7	81	10⅜	9¾	9⅞ —	⅛
4⅜	1⅜ A Medicorp		4	45	4⅜	4⅜ +	⅛
36½	29 A MHCl 1.50	11	179	35½	35¼	35¼ —	⅛
97	86 A Clx pf5.25		497	89	87	89 —	2⅛
9⅝	6⅜ Am Motors	4	320	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛ —	⅛
47	31 ANaIGs 2.40	7	237	31	30⅛	30⅝ —	½
18⅝	7¾ AmSear .36b	48	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
28⅞	14¾ AmShip .68	8	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛ —	⅛
22¾	12¼ ASmith 1.20	8	245	19⅜	19¼	19¼ —	⅜
13⅜	10½ AmStand .50	8	287	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜ +	⅜
63	34⅛ A Std pf4.75		3	56⅜	55	56⅜ +	⅜
13¾	10 AmSterl .28	14	34	11¾	11	11⅜ —	⅛
9⅜	4¾ AT&T wt		368	5⅜	5	5⅜	
55	47⅛ AmT&T 2.80	10	483	47½	47¼	47⅝ —	⅛
62⅝	54⅜ AmT&T pf 4		55	55⅞	55¼	55⅜ +	⅛
53½	48¼ ATT pfA3.64		1070	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝ —	⅛
13⅞	10⅜ AWatWk .64	6	21	10½	10½	10½	
17¾	15¼ AW Sp pf1.25		230	15½	15½	15⅝ —	⅝
17¼	12¼ Amaran .65	5	3	13⅜	13⅜	13½ +	⅛
12	4¾ AmesD .10h	4	33	5½	5¼	5½ +	⅛
18⅞	11¼ Ametek .70	8	7	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝ +	⅛
57⅛	21⅜ AMF In 1.08	8	165	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝ —	⅛
31¾	13⅜ Amfac .64	6	94	15⅜	15	15⅛ +	⅛
50	38 AMP .07h	42	45	44⅜	43⅝	44⅜ +	⅛
9	6⅞ AmpPsh .36	6	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞ —	⅛
27⅜	17⅜ Ampex .25	62	59	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
14½	4½ Amrep Corp	5	5	35	5	4⅞	
30	22⅝ Amstar 1.70	7	6	24⅞	24	24⅝ +	⅜
9½	8½ Amstr pf.68	7	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝ —	⅛
44¾	35¾ Amsted 2.60	7	5	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛ +	⅛
6	4½ Amtel .20	8	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	
24⅜	17⅜ Anacon .50	8	168	21⅛	20¾	21	
29⅞	18 Anchrh 1.08	6	21	18	18	18	
24⅜	14⅜ AndClay .60	11	7	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
19⅛	7½ Angelica .10	11	10	8⅜	8½	8½ —	
16⅜	11⅛ AnsulCo .56r	7	7	13½	13¼	13¼ —	⅛
18	12 Apache .36b	6	2	17	13	17⅜ +	⅛
28¾	12⅛ ApcoO .89f	6	27	13	12⅞	13 —	⅛
3⅛	2⅛ ApecoCo .16	15	72	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜ +	⅛
21⅞	7½ APL Corp	5	4	10	10	10 —	
307½	98 AsPw pf8.12		210	98½	98½	93½ +	⅛
9⅛	4 Applid Mag	11	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
155⅛	113 ARA Sv 1.22	25	603	127⅝	125¾	125¾ —	2
14⅛	5⅜ ArcatN .14	41	45	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
36¾	21½ ArchDan .50	14	52	33⅜	32⅝	33⅛ —	⅜
19⅜	3½ Arctic Entr	27	29	13	12⅝	12⅝	
13⅜	10 Arislar .72	6	7	12	12	12	
18⅜	8⅜ ArizPS 1.16	7	39	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝ —	
22	10¼ ArBest .40	8	107	10¼	10	10⅛ —	⅛
13¾	4⅛ Arlen RityD	8	38	4¾	4½	4⅝	
25½	19⅛ ArmcoS 1.20	6	36	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜ +	⅛
31½	27¾ Arm pf 2.10		16	27⅝	27½	27½ —	⅛
65	54 Armr pf4.75		2	56	56	56 —	1
34⅛	21¾ ArmstCK .84	12	30	25⅝	25½	25½ —	⅛
38	25¼ Arm Rub 1.50	5	11	26⅞	26½	26½ —	⅛
27⅜	13½ ArvinInd .52	13	105	18⅞	18½	18½	
35¾	34⅜ ASA Ltd .50		206	45⅛	43⅝	44⅜ +	1
	ASA Lt fn.50		4	44	42¾	43	⅛
39⅜	23¼ AshdOil 1.30	8	76	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞ +	⅛
54½	30 AsdDrG 1.40	9	310	34¼	32	32	⅛
33⅜	22 AsdSp 1.20b	7	2	24	24	24	
8¼	5½ Asd Transp		1	5¾	5¾	5¾ +	⅛
15⅝	9½ Athlone .52b	4	14	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞ +	⅛
23⅝	14¾ AtlCM 2.60	6	13	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜ —	⅛
38⅞	17⅜ AtlCtyEl 1.47	8	106	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛ +	⅛
28⅞	24⅛ Atl Richfl 2	20	195	83	82½	82⅝ —	1½
65¾	59 AtlRc pf3.75		260	51	50½	50½ —	1½
1.51	113¼ AtlRch pf 3		1	139¾	139¾	139¾ —	2½
62½	50⅝ AtlRc pf2.80		8	55⅜	55¼	55¼ —	⅛
2⅝	1⅜ Atlas Corp	46	18	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅛	6 ATO Inc 1.46	36	271	7½	6⅝	7⅛ +	⅛
9.4⅛	3⅞ Autom Data	38	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ —	⅛
4	Autlom Ind		19	4¾	4⅝	4⅝ —	⅛
16	8 Avco Corp	3	39	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜ —	⅛
4	1⅝ Avco Cp wt		7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞ —	⅛
46⅞	34½ Avco pf3.50		39	37⅞	35¾	36¾ —	⅛
46⅞	36⅛ AveryPd .25	39	307	37	36⅝	36⅝ —	⅛
52⅛	17½ Avisinc .40	12	24	23½	23½	23½ +	⅛
12.3⅜	6⅞ Avnetinc .30	5	34	8	7¾	7¾	
25½	1 Avon		1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞ +	⅛
6.40	109¾ AvonPd 1.40		231	111¼	110.2	111¼ —	1⅛
39	12½ AztecO 1.22t	47	10	15⅜	15¼	15⅜ —	⅛

B

28⅛	BabckW .80	11	68	22⅜	22¼	22 +	⅜
8⅝	Barbe .15e	15	47	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1.	Baker In .16	23	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜ —	⅛
29⅜	BakerOil .37	26	9	29	28½	29 +	⅛
11	BaldDH .32	6	7	13¾	13¾	13¾ —	⅛
24⅜	BaltGE 1.96	8	126	23¼	23	23	
36⅝	BanCal 1.34	8	2	33⅜	32½	32½	
36⅛	Bandag Inc	9	43	21	8¼	8¼	
18⅜	Bangor Punt		7	16	16	16 +	⅛
12	Bans pf1.25		35	33¾	33¼	33¾ +	⅛
47	Bnk tt NY	7	10	25½	25	25½ +	⅛
25⅞	Bk of Va .88	10	53	56	54⅝	54⅝ —	1⅛
49½	BankTr 3	8	20	24¾	24¼	24¼ —	⅛
30⅛	BardCR 1	8	11	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛ +	⅜
30⅛	BarnlM 2.50e	8	9	24¾	24¼	24¾	
8⅝	Basicinc .20	6	7	7	6⅞	7	
18⅞	BasicMf .20	7	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	
16⅜	Bate Mf pf 1		1	16¼	16¼	16¼ —	⅛
36⅛	Bathind .30	6	47	33⅝	33	33⅛ —	⅛
36⅜	BauschL .42	23	754	35	32⅞	32⅞ —	⅛
49⅛	BaxtLa .15	36	241	35⅝	49¼	49¼ +	⅛
47	Bearings .60	14	17	43¼	41½	43¼ +	1⅛
30½	BeatFd .24	16	6	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝ —	⅛
44¾	BectDic .35	25	6	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜ +	⅛
25⅝	BeechA .70b	7	34	15⅜	15	15⅜ +	⅛
17⅝	BeechCr .25r	7	10	11⅜	11½	11⅜	
15½	BelHm .30b	11	3	8⅛	8	8	
56¾	BellHow .84	9	46	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛ +	⅛
28	BemisCo .80	7	18	18	18	18 —	⅛
81½	Bendix 1.60	7	129	32⅝	32⅛	32⅜ —	⅛
33	BenfCo 1.15		2	651.2		65½	
141⅜	Benef pf4.30		230	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	
35⅛	Bnfl Spf 2.50		68	43⅝	43	43⅛ +	⅛
51⅛	Bensuel	13	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
20⅝	Berkey Pho	8	4	8	7⅞	8	
31	BethSt 1.40a	6	9	38⅝	38⅜	38½	
54	BigThr .52b	16	80	34⅜	33½	35½ +	⅜
125	BlackD 1.68	46	30	113¼	112¾	113¾ +	⅛
13	BlairJhn .48	5	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞ —	⅛
21¾	BlissLau 1b	6	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛ +	⅛
17	BlockHR .32	10	35	11⅜	11	11 —	⅛
38	BlueBel .65a	5	38	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
9⅜	Bobbie Brks	6	18	8	8	8	
38⅜	Boeing .40	10	66	10⅛	9⅞	10 —	⅛
14⅝	Boise Cas	6	191	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝ +	⅛
7.6	Bond Ind		1	6	6	6	
29	BkAmNh 1.38	7	5	19½	19½	19½	
31⅜	Borden 1.20	8	291	21¾	20½	20¾ —	1
24⅜	BrgWar 1.35	7	60	24½	24	24 —	⅛
38	Bormans	20	9	3⅝	3½	3⅝ —	⅛
39⅛	BostEd 2.44	10	14	30¾	30½	30½ +	⅛
16⅞	Bourns Inc	9	32	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
9⅝	BranAir .50f	9	105	9⅝	9½	9⅝ —	⅛
42⅝	Briggs 1.20a	15	27	56⅛	56	56⅛ +	⅛
71⅛	BristMy 1.32	20	147	59⅛	58⅜	59⅛ +	⅛
40⅛	BristM pf 2		6	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞ —	⅛
16⅛	BrlPet .37c	20	14	13½	13¼	13½ +	⅛
	BrlPt fn.37e		4	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
49⅛	BdwyHal .80	15	49	31	30	30 —	1⅛
77¾	BdwyHl pf 2		5	48½	48	48½ —	⅛
27⅞	BrkwyGl .75	5	23	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
25⅝	BkIyUG 1.72	9	20	20⅝	20¼	20⅝ +	⅛
13½	Brown	6	51	11¼	11¼	11⅜ —	⅛
24⅝	Brwn Gp 1.50	7	22	23½	23¼	23½ +	⅛
9⅝	BrwnShp .20	9	15	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛ +	⅛
33	Brunsw .24	11	189	24½	22⅝	24½ +	2
31	BrushW .40	8	3	27	27	27	
33½	BucyEr 1.20	13	91	33	32	32⅜ —	⅛
16⅝	BuddCo .40	4	12	13⅜	12¼	12¼ +	⅛
67½	BuddCo pf 5		2200	63½	63½	63½	
7⅝	BudCa pf.60		8	6⅝	6½	6⅝ —	⅛
12⅛	Budget Ind		17	6⅝	6½	6½	
20⅛	BuffFor 1.20	9	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝ —	⅛
31	BldInv 3.05e	9	15	28⅛	28	28⅛	
19	BulovaW .70	8	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝ —	⅛
17¾	BunkRa .16e	6	17	9¾	9¾	9¾ +	⅛
34	Bunk pf1.50		6	17¼	17⅛	17¼ +	⅛
38⅞	Burl Ind1.40	10	33	28	27⅝	27⅝ —	⅛
25⅝	BurlNor 1.80	8	781	29½	28	28⅜ —	⅛
21	BurlNr pf.53		20	7¾	7½	7½ +	⅛
35¼	Burndy .74	12	10	23⅝	23¼	23⅝ +	⅛
34.7⅝	Burrghs .80	43	118	224½	222⅞	223⅝ —	⅛
21⅛	Bush Univ	42	3	6¾	6¾	6¾ —	⅛

C

29¼	22¾ CabCF 2.25e	10	11	24½	24½	24¼	
40¼	23¾ Cabot Co .92	7	15	27¼	27⅛	27⅛ —	⅛
8⅛	3¼ Cadence Ind	3	5	3⅞	3½	3⅝ +	⅛
5½	3 Caesars Wrl	4	54	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
7½	3⅜ Cal Fineast	4	21	3½	3⅜	3⅜ —	⅛
13	8½ CalFshM .2f	25	21	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜ —	⅛
32	24½ CalMB 2.77e	8	51	26	25⅝	25⅝ —	⅛
71⅜	35⅞ CampR .50a	32	70	54⅜	52⅞	54 +	1⅛
	CmR fn.50a		1	50	50	50	
35	27¼ Camps 1.10	12	115	29	28½	29 +	1½
6⅜	4 Cdn Brew	22	6	4¾	4½	4¾ +	⅛
19⅜	15⅞ CdnPac .74e	10	46	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	
16⅜	12½ CanalR 1.10	11	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
62½	35 CapCit Com	18	14	46⅜	46	46⅛ —	½
31⅜	23⅜ CapHold .20	28	218	28¾	28	28⅝ +	⅛
73⅛	47 Carbrn 1.60	9	3	49	48⅝	48⅝ —	½
25	15½ Carlisle .68	7	4	17½	17	17⅛ +	⅛
14⅜	8 CaroFrs .40	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
30⅜	21⅛ CaroPw 1.52	7	9	26	25⅞	26 +	⅛
25⅜	20 CarTec 1.20	6	14	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜ +	⅛
20⅛	13¼ CarrCp .52	14	70	21½	21⅛	21½	
18⅜	12⅜ CarGnl 1.27e		1	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜ —	⅛
27¼	9¼ CartWa .40a	11	88	10⅛	10	10⅛	
12⅜	11 CascNGs .92	6	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
17⅜	12⅛ CastleC .60b	9	6	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
76⅛	53⅜ CaterTr 1.50	15	225	63	61⅝	62½ +	1¼
6⅛	2½ Cavngh Cm	3	23	3½	3¼	3⅜ —	⅛
4¾	2⅛ CCI Corp		9	2½	2½	2½ +	⅛
26½	15 Ceco Cp 1	6	4	15¾	15½	15⅝ —	½
42¼	38¼ Celanese 2	7	93	42⅜	31¾	42⅜ +	⅛
23⅝	9¾ Cencelnc .20	9	53	13⅝	13½	13⅝ +	⅛
29⅜	10 Centx e.60e	13	2	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
24⅝	21 CenHud 1.60	6	18	21⅛	21	21 —	⅛
25½	19⅜ CentIlLt 1.68	9	52	20¾	19⅝	20½ +	⅛
19½	14¾ CentIPS 1.20	10	149	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝ —	⅛
25	20⅜ CenLaE 1.16	11	6	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜ —	⅛
25⅜	18⅞ CeMPw 1.26	8	14	16¼	15⅝	16⅛ +	⅛
23¾	19¼ CenSoW 1.68	12	22	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
34⅛	24⅛ Cent Soya 1	10	68	31½	30½	31½	
25	20⅜ CenTIEl .96	12	31	23⅝	22¼	22¼ —	⅜
16⅞	12¼ CerroCp .80	4	53	15	14⅝	14⅞	
22⅜	14 Cert-teed .50	6	33	14	13⅜	13⅜ —	⅛
34¾	16½ Cessna .80	7	37	21⅜	20⅝	21⅛ +	⅛
2¾	1¼ Chadbrn Inc		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ —	⅛
23	14⅜ Chmpint .84	6	26	16½	16¼	16¼ —	⅛
24	18 Chmi pf1.20	14	21	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜ —	⅛
17⅝	13¼ ChamSp .52	14	X14	14¾	14¾	14¾	
22	13¾ Chemetn .80	6	10	14⅜	13⅝	14⅛ —	⅛
25⅝	18⅜ Chemtr 1.32	9	25	23	22½	22⅝ —	⅛
92	69¾ ChesVa 1.60	9	2 4	34⅜	34½	34½ +	⅛
40	29⅞ ChesVa 1.60	9	2 4	34⅜	34½	34½ +	⅛
12	9¾ Chisbsh 1.12	30	103	11¾	11⅝	11⅝ —	⅛
54¼	40 Chessie 3a	5	10	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝ +	⅛
11¼	9¼ ChEasIll .26	6	2	10¼	10¼	10¼ +	⅛
9⅝	5½ ChiMilw pf		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ +	⅛
17⅞	12 Chi Milw pf		1	16½	16½	16½ —	⅛
44⅜	30 ChiPneu 2		1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛ —	⅛
104⅛	96¼ ChPw pf7.72		2300	97	96⅞	96⅞	
102	92½ ChPw pf7.75		1	93½	93½	93½	
65¾	56⅛ ChPw pf4.50		2210	56½	56½	56½ —	⅛
57	51 ChPw pf4.16		210	51	51	51 —	1
17⅝	7¼ Cont Air Lin	15	58	7½	7¼	7½ +	⅛
30⅝	23⅛ Cnt Can 1.60	7	124	24	23	23⅝ +	⅛
6

Oil Companies State Terms Of Libya Deal

Compensation Payment Is Set on Net Assets

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Three U.S. oil companies confirmed today they will receive compensation based on the net asset value of their interest in Oasis Oil Co., in which Libya yesterday obtained a 51 percent controlling share. (The agreement between Libya and the oil firms was reported in yesterday's late editions of the IHT.)

Continental Oil Co. and Marathon Oil Co., which each held a one-third interest in Oasis, said they expected to receive about $37 million and $42 million respectively in compensation.

Amerada Hess Corp., which held a one-sixth interest in Oasis, said it will receive about $18 million.

The remaining one-sixth interest in Oasis is held by the Royal Dutch/Shell group, which has not yet signed the transfer agreement with Libya.

As a result, the Libyan government has denied Shell access to its share of Oasis crude, amounting to about 135,000 barrels a day.

In London, a Shell spokesman declined to comment on possible moves by the company, saying it had received no "official" notification of the transfer agreement.

Oasis Oil Co. is Libya's largest oil producer, turning out slightly more than 820,000 barrels a day. The agreement by the three U.S. companies to transfer their 51 percent controlling share follows a similar move by Occidental Petroleum Corp., which last weekend gave up 51 percent of its operations in Libya to the government.

Compensation to the three U.S. firms involved in Oasis will be paid in four installments over a two-year period, the companies said.

The companies will purchase Libya's share of crude oil through March, 1974, and will have a preferential position for further purchases during the next five consecutive six-month periods.

The purchase price base for the first period will be $4.90 a barrel for 40-degree gravity oil, but the price will be subject to negotiation after that.

Continental said the share of operations acquired by the Libyan government amounted to less than 5 percent of its total revenues, while Amerada Hess put the figure for its share transfer at 6 percent of total revenues.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here, Aug. 17, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster. ($ per £)..	2.4685	2.4585	— 5.48
Belg. fr. (A)....	38.15	38.55	
Belg. fr. (B)....	37.75	38.03	+18.31
Deutsche mark..	2.472	2.4775	+30.16
Dane krone.....	5.8325	5.845	+19.36
Escudo.....	23.375	23.325	
Fr. fr. (A).....	4.4	4.415	
Fr. fr. (B).....	4.3275	4.3325	+17.91
Guilder.....	2.715	2.7265	+19.44
Israeli pound...	4.20	4.20	
Lira (A).....	601.5	602.0	
Lira (B).....	576.5	579.35	+0.77
Peseta.....	56.925	57.33	
Schilling.....	18.24	18.38	+24.67
Sw. krona.....	4.2	4.2138	+14.31
Swiss franc....	3.04	3.0675	+36.11
Yen.....	265.4	265.4	+16.02

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.
A: Free. B: Commercial.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Trust Houses Bids for Travelodge

Trust Houses Forte Ltd., the British hotel group, is bidding $30 million for the outstanding common stock of Travelodge International Inc., of the United States. The cash offer is worth $11.50 a share. Travelodge, listed on the New York Stock Exchange, was quoted at $7.50 at the close yesterday. Trust Houses Forte, which already owns about 6 percent of the California-based Travelodge, says the transaction will be financed by a five-year revolving multi-currency loan. Travelodge consolidated pre-tax profit for the year ended Jan. 31 was $3.3 million. Tangible assets at that date were $20.2 million. Sir Charles Forte, deputy chairman and chief executive, says the bid is "very friendly" and current Travelodge management will remain if the offer succeeds.

Thorn, GTE to End Partnership

Thorn Electrical Industries Ltd. intends to dissolve its 50-50 partnership with GTE International Inc. in Thorn-General Telephone Ltd. At the same time, Thorn says, it is engaged in negotiations with L.M. Ericsson Telephone Co. of Sweden, regarding cooperation in the British telecommunications market. Thorn-General Telephone was formed in 1971 to market and manufacture in Britain various items of telecommunications equipment of GTE International design. Thorn and GTE International say that the original expectation of broad penetration of the British market had not been met within the schedule originally contemplated and the two companies have decided that they should split. To dissolve the partnership, Thorn will pay GTE International for its 50 percent interest. A price has not yet been agreed. GTE International is a subsidiary of General Telephone and Electronics Corp., of the United States.

Japan's Textile Imports Rise 129%

Japan's imports of textile materials and products totaled $2.365 billion in the January-July period on a validated trade basis, up 128.9 percent from a year earlier, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) reports. MITI says Japan's imports of textile materials totaled $1.426 billion in the first seven months, up 32.7 percent from the like period of 1972, while imports of textile products rose by 271.3 percent to $939 million. Textile industry sources attribute the sharp increase to the import of low-priced textile products from developing countries. Japanese textile traders also have imported fiber materials, such as wool and raw cotton, in expectation of price rises, sources say.

Trafalgar Acquires 40% of Dearborn

Trafalgar House Investments Ltd. reports its tender offer for up to 40 percent of Dearborn-Storm has been successful. The number of shares tendered exceeded the 40 percent limit and the offer is closed. A credit agreement has been signed with a syndicate of banks to provide up to $33.5 million to finance the offer, Trafalgar says. The firm made the offer on July 31 as part of its plans to become a major force in servicing the offshore oil and gas industry around the world, an area in which Dearborn-Storm has extensive interests.

As U.S. Grain Prices Push Down

Agencies Differ on Farm Export Figures

By H. J. Maidenberg

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (NYT).—A further sharp rise in export bookings of wheat, corn and soybeans, the key farm crops, was reported after the close of commodities trading yesterday by the Department of Commerce.

At the same time, the Department of Agriculture revised its export bookings reporting and showed much smaller figures.

The two reports highlighted the growing division among officials concerning agricultural exports at a time of soaring food prices.

Meanwhile, commodity traders, expecting smaller export figures and possibly curbs on such sales, pushed all wheat, corn and soybean futures prices down their permissible limits on Midwest exchanges before the government reports were issued.

The Commerce Department report showed that total export bookings of wheat for the year through July 27 aggregated 1.119 billion bushels, up from 1 billion the week before. The corn figure was 1.1 billion bushels, compared with 990 million, and that for soybeans 557 million, against 519 million for the week ended July 20.

As it is, the total winter and spring wheat crops this year are expected to yield 1.8 billion bushels of 60 pounds each. The stocks of wheat on hand in the nation are estimated by the trade at less than 400 million bushels and domestic needs at 815 million.

Assuming that no further exports of wheat are registered, and the promised harvest materializes as forecast, the nation should have only 200 million bushels on hand this winter.

The corn harvest is expected to yield 5.6 billion bushels, and the soybean crop has been forecast at 1.5 billion bushels. As of July 1, the stocks of corn were put at 1.8 billion bushels and the soybean supply at 180 million. Commodity experts expect small carryovers of both feedstuffs after the harvest.

For its part, the Agriculture Department decided to issue export figures only for identifiable destinations. It thus put bookings of wheat at 816 million bushels, corn at 758 million and soybeans at 437 million for the same period.

The Agriculture Department said that it chose such figures because exports booked for unidentified destinations often include supplies that are resold either abroad or domestically to third parties.

However, reliable trade sources with Washington connections pointed out that the Commerce Department is under intense pressure from flour millers to seek export curbs on the grains and soybean products. Many flour millers and baking companies have threatened to shut down operations because of the record-shattering prices for these basic commodities.

The Agriculture Department, they said, is more interested in giving farmers the incentives to produce more as the answer to higher pices. Yesterday Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz lifted all wheat acreage restrictions for 1974 crops.

Commerce officials, closely allied with the President's Cost of Living Council, are stressing export curbs to make domestic supplies available as quickly as possible.

The Treasury Department tends to lean toward the Agriculture Department's view because of the huge help that such exports have given in supporting the dollar and correcting the nation's adverse trade balances.

Soviet Crop Threatened

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (AP-DJ).—A large part of Russia's 1973 wheat crop is threatened with moisture damage in the disorganized aftermath of heavy rains that took farm managers by surprise.

In a front-page article today Pravda issued an urgent appeal for "increased state discipline" in the "struggle to prevent losses."

The picture described by the Communist party organ was one of inadequate machinery and the shortage of manpower. Driers are used to reduce the moisture and stem rot, but it appeared that the shortage in drying machinery, evident in last year's crop failure, has not been overcome.

Texas Lumber Millionaire Gets 15% of Time Inc. Stock

By Eric Pace

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (NYT).—An east Texas lumber millionaire named Arthur Temple, his 84-year-old aunt and several of their associates and relatives corraled 15 percent of Time Inc.'s stock yesterday and thereby made themselves a force to be reckoned with — the communications industry.

The Texas group acquired its big holdings in the nation's most powerful magazine publishing concern through an exchange of stock by which its family company, Temple Industries, was acquired by Time, which wants to expand its own long-standing forest products operations.

The deal prompted one Time Inc. stockholder to ask board chairman Andrew Heiskell whether there is not a "great danger" that the Texans would wind up "running the whole show." But Mr. Heiskell, appearing at a special stockholders' meeting, replied curtly, "If you're very worried, let that be your worry; it's not mine."

College Dropout

Mr. Temple is a University of Texas dropout and former Navy man who has heretofore ruled more than 400,000 acres of timberland as chairman of his family forest-products combine.

Yesterday Time Inc. and Temple Industries stockholders, at separate meetings here and at Diboll, Texas, voted to merge Temple into Time, which already owns 585,000 acres nearby.

They approved an agreement under which one-half share of Time stock is to be exchanged for each of Temple's more than six-million outstanding shares. Final papers were being signed today in Houston.

Time's stockholders also approved an increase in authorized stock from 10 million to 12.5 million shares, of which about 10.5 million are to be outstanding.

Aunt Has Most Shares

All this makes Mr. Temple's aunt, Mrs. Georgie B. Munz, the individual with the most shares of Time Inc. S stock—439,000 shares, or 4.2 percent of the total. She edges out Henry R. Luce's long-time co-worker, Roy E. Larsen, who owns 361,636 shares, or 2.5 percent.

A further 7.5 percent of the Time stock falls to 16 officers and directors of Temple, including Mr. Temple himself and an uncle, W. Temple Webber, both of whom will be added to Time's board of directors. Between them, the two own 4.1 percent of the stock.

Mr. Temple, a vigorous 53, also becomes a member of the Time Inc. executive committee and chairman of the planning and policy committee of the board of directors.

All told, by the company count, directors and executives of Temple and their relatives will own 15 percent of Time stock—which is close to the 18 to 20 percent that the company says is owned by its executives, directors and their relatives along with the Henry R. Luce foundation. The foundation's president is Henry Luce 3d, a Time Inc. vice-president and son of Henry R. Luce. It owns 7.5 percent of Time Inc.'s stock.

Power Bid Seen

All of these figures have spurred speculation as to just how much power the Temple people will wield, or try to wield, in the posh executive suites at the Time Life Building.

In an interview in his office, Mr. Heiskell said of Mr. Temple: "He says, 'I don't know anything about publishing.' I say I hope he's going to learn. And I hope he will."

A Temple spokesman said this week, "We recognize our excellence in our field and we feel that's our contribution" to the merger.

Earlier, Mr. Temple told a reporter, "I don't want anyone to get the impression that we are going to be interfering with the management of Time; I have a lot of respect for them. They're a bright bunch of people."

And in private Mr. Temple has told Mr. Heiskell, "You gotta keep the business side and the editorial side separate."

Fed Reports Drop in Loans To Business

Outstanding Credit Dip Is 1st in Seven Weeks

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Outstanding commercial and industrial loans dropped for the first time in seven weeks during the week ended Aug. 15, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported yesterday.

The figures showed that such loans dropped by $123 million following a cumulative increase since the middle of the year totaling $1.323 billion.

This is the first sign that the level of arbitraging, which was approaching dangerous proportions in the opinion of many analysts, may be slackening.

The analysts said it is too early to discern a trend after just one week, but the size of the drop appears "mildly encouraging."

They noted that the prime rate has been moving up rather more sharply and to more realistic levels over the past two weeks, which may be helping to slow the growth of the arbitrage movement as the differential between prime rate and Certificates of Deposit further narrows.

The Fed figures also showed that the growth of money supply, currency plus demand deposits, slowed in the four weeks ended Aug. 8 to an annual rate of 8.2 percent.



Eric C. Andersen



Robert V. Lindsay

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Eric C. Andersen, a Belgian national, has been named vice-president in charge of First National City Bank's overall activities in the Netherlands, while **Alan B. Macomber** has been appointed resident vice-president for corporate banking.

* * *

Donald R. Utrecks has been appointed vice-president for European operations of Branson Sonic Power Co., based in Frankfurt.

* * *

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has appointed **Robert V. Lindsay** as general manager of its London offices. He succeeds **Daniel F. Davison**, who will become head of a special group in the New York banking division. Both men are company senior vice-presidents.

* * *

International Nickel Co. of Canada has named **David A. Turner** as president and managing director of International Nickel Océanie SA and International Nickel France SA. He succeeds the late **Paul Hubert**. **Jean-Claude Blégent** has been named deputy managing director of International Nickel Océanie as well as secretary general and administration manager of International Nickel France.

Data Shows Overheating Continues

Industrial Output and Building Boom in U.S.

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (NYT).—Industrial production rose strongly in July and housing starts continued at a high level, government reports disclosed yesterday.

The reports provided further evidence that the long and inflationary boom in the economy is stubbornly refusing to slow, as the administration economic policy intends it to do. However, a policy of restraint always operates with a lag.

The Federal Reserve Board reported that industrial production, one of the most important indicators of what is going on in the economy, rose 0.7 percent last month, a fairly large increase. In addition, the June figure—which at first seemed an early signal of slowdown—was revised upward to show a sizable increase of 0.5 percent.

The Commerce Department put housing starts in July at an annual rate of 2,176,000, a small increase from the June figure of 2,093,000 and a very high level of starts historically. The tightening mortgage market is regarded in and out of government as bound to reduce the level of starts, but this had not happened by July.

Slowdown Seen

One sign that some reduction of housing starts is at hand came in the companion figures on building permits for housing, a good signal of future starts. They were at an annual rate of 1,816,000 units, the lowest this year, and down from 2,030,000 in June.

The reports followed earlier indicators for July that pointed in the same direction—continued boom. The unemployment rate declined slightly and preliminary figures showed a big jump in retail sales, which had been slack since February. It is possible that the rise in retail sales occurred because consumers increased their buying during the period of the price freeze.

The Federal Reserve report on industrial production, besides showing expanding output of factories, mines and utilities last month, disclosed that the 1971-73 expansion of the economy has been even stronger than previously realized.

A revision of the production figures going back to March, 1972, based on "more complete information," showed that industrial output rose 9.7 percent, instead of the previous figure of 9.1 percent, in the year that ended with the second quarter of 1973.

For July alone, the production index was also 9.7 percent above the same month a year ago. With output in 1967 taken as 100, the preliminary index for July was 126.3.

Automobile output continued high last month, with assemblies at an annual rate of 10.3 million, and the report said, "August production schedules indicate little change from the June-July level after allowance for model changeover."

Production of other consumer goods also rose, the report said, but the biggest part of the boom is in business equipment—the wide array of capital goods ranging from machine tools to office typewriters. Output in this category was 16.7 percent above a year earlier.

U.S. Cuts GNP Growth Rate, Sets Inflation Gain Higher

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP-DJ).—Revised figures for the second-quarter gross national product show a smaller gain in real output and a faster pace for inflation than originally reported, the Commerce Department reported today.

The second-quarter gain in real or physical output of the total economy was at an annual rate of 2.4 percent rather than the 2.6 percent rate originally reported last month, the department said.

The department said inflation as measured by the GNP price deflator ran at an annual rate of 7.3 percent in the second quarter, rather than the 6.8 percent rate shown in the original GNP report.

The department revised the second-quarter GNP to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $1,272 billion, $1 billion higher than the estimate made a month ago. The second-quarter GNP was up from a $1,242-billion rate in the first quarter and a $1,142-billion rate in the second quarter of 1972.

The 7.3 percent annual rate for inflation in the second quarter was well above the 6.1 percent annual rate for the first quarter and far in excess of the 1.6 percent rate shown in the second quarter of 1972.

Firms' Profits Rise

In a separate report, the Commerce Department said corporate profits after taxes rose in the second quarter to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $72.6 billion from $66.9-billion annual rate in the first quarter.

Second-quarter profits were far above those of a year earlier when they were at a $53.4-billion annual rate. The department said about two-fifths of the gain occurred in the durable goods manufacturing industries, but increases also were recorded for nondurable manufacturers and financial institutions, including banks.

Corporate profits before federal taxes rose to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $130.1 billion in the June quarter from $119.6 billion in the previous quarter, the department said.

The department added that dividends paid in the second quarter rose to an annual rate of $27.3 billion from $26.9 billion in the first quarter.

Market Ends Aimless Day On Downside

Dow Drops 0.9 Points As Volume Declines

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange wandered aimlessly today, closing little changed. Brokers said there was little news to motivate investors either way.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 0.90 to 871.84. It was off more than 3 points at its low for the session. At the close, a few more issues had gained than had declined.

Volume totaled 11.11 million shares, compared with 12.99 million yesterday.

Brokers said investors were disappointed that the dollar showed a small decline abroad after strong gains recently. They also said many were cautious because of the collapse of a strong, early rally attempt yesterday. Analysts tended to relate some late recovery in the market mostly to the buying of shares before the weekend to replace those borrowed and sold earlier.

In the news, the Commerce Department revised downward real gross national product growth for the June quarter, but the overall inflation rate—the GNP price deflator—was revised upward to 7.3 percent from the preliminary estimate of 6.8 percent.

Travelodge International was one of the most actively traded issues, jumping 4 to 11 1/2. A British hotel group is making a $30-million bid for Travelodge common at $11.50 a share.

Russ Togs slumped 3 1/8 to 11 5/8 in active trading. Yesterday, Greyhound directors rejected the proposed acquisition of Russ for 5 million shares. Russ Togs suggested that its recently proposed changes in terms was the reason. Greyhound closed at 14 3/8, up 7/8.

Among high-priced issues, Burroughs fell 1 5/8 to 223 1/8; IBM was 300 1/2, unchanged; Disney 84 1/4, ahead 1/2; Texas Instruments 102 3/8, up 1 1/4; Polaroid 125, down 5/8; Xerox 149 3/4, down 1/2; and Du Pont 160 1/4, off 3 1/4.

Atlantic Richfield surrendered 1 1/2 to 82 5/8, while the balance of the oil group generally was fractionally mixed. After the market closed yesterday, Cost of Living Council director John Dunlop said the price freeze on retail sales of gasoline and diesel oil would be extended until the end of the month.

International Harvester picked up 1 7/8 to 33 7/8 and Deere was up 1 5/8 at 53 3/8.

The American Stock Exchange index closed at 22.94 off .02. Declining issues outnumbered advances 400 to 300. Volume fell to 1,531,000 from 1,711,000 Thursday. Syntex was the most active issue, closing at 88 5/8, off 2 3/8.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index of industrial stocks moved ahead 0.65 to 98.16.

Bond markets this week staged their strongest performance in recent memory as prices were bid up sharply in all sectors.

Today, prices among government coupons were said to be generally unchanged, although there were still higher quotes in evidence in some issues. Corporates also closed generally unchanged.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
30¼	15½	SperryHut 1	4	379	17	16½	16¾—	⅛
61¼	35	Sprry H pf 3		1	37	37	37	
50¼	35⅛	SperryR .66	16	341	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛+	⅝
39	11	Sprague El	9	23	15⅝	15⅝	15½	
15⅞	11¾	SpringM .60	6	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	¼
38	23	SquareD 1a	19	232	28½	28⅜	28½	
114⅛	93½	Squibb 1.56	28	113	95⅝	93⅝	94½—	1
29½	23¼	StaleyM 1.40	7	23	24⅝	24⅛	24½+	⅛
84¼	22	StPrSec .16e		50	22⅝	22¼	22¼+	⅛
55¾	46⅛	StBrand 1.73	14	22	47½	47	47 —	⅛
55	51	StdBr pf3.50		z510	52½	51	51 —	1
56¼	34	StBPaint .25	41	7	46	45⅝	45⅝—	⅝
90	64⅛	StdOilCal 3	8	230	65¼	64⅛	65 —	½
96	78⅜	StOilInd 2.48	12	252	79⅜	77⅜	79 +	⅝
117½	84½	StOilOh 2.70	25	39	111⅝	111	111 —	1
66½	63	SO Oh pf3.75		z10	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	
9¼	6⅜	StPress .15e	7	13	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
71⅝	10	StPrudnt .66	10	42	10½	10	10½+	⅛
20¼	13	Standex .40	7	4	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
44⅝	30	StanWk .84b	13	14	38½	38	38 —	⅛
16¼	8⅝	Stanray .60	6	13	10½	10⅛	10½+	⅜
25	16¼	Starrett .80a	8	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	¼
38	20½	StatMl 2.48e	8	32	21	20⅝	20⅞+	⅛
54	12	StatMS .47e		51	12⅞	12½	12½—	¼
49¼	40	StaufCh 1.90	9	40	42	41¾	41¾+	⅜
37¼	31⅛	SterDrug .60	26	82	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞+	½
35¼	24⅛	Stevens 1.50	7	17	27⅛	26¾	26¾—	⅜
39⅜	26½	StewWa 1.85	8	4	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
21¾	14⅛	StokeVanC 1	6	17	15	14⅝	15 +	⅛
44	32¼	StoneWeb 2	8	33	38½	38⅛	38¼—	½
13⅝	8⅝	StoneCon .30	6	1	9¾	9¾	9¾+	¼
44	15⅞	StorerBg 1b	7	10	17½	17¼	17¼+	⅛
85	32¼	StuWor 1.32	4	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
41⅝	26⅛	StW pfA1.40		4	27¾	27¼	27¼	
17⅝	2⅞	SuavSh .10p	6	95	3¼	3	3 —	⅛
30	15⅞	SubnPro .80	9	26	20½	20¼	20¼	
10½	6⅛	SuCrest		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
25½	14¾	Sun Chm .40	7	7	19¼	19¼	19¼	
54⅞	42¼	SunOil 1b	12	20	46⅝	46	46½+	¼
49⅝	38½	Sun O pf2.25		44	40	39⅝	39⅝	
34⅝	20⅛	Sunbeam .70	13	17	26¼	26	26	
33⅞	15⅞	Sundstrd .80	10	31	17½	17	17½+	½
56⅛	9⅞	Sunshne Mn	150	72	13⅝	12¾	13½	
24⅞	13¼	SupValu .76	6	10	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅝
283	212½	Supr Oil 1.40	67	5	220	220	220	
14¼	5⅛	SupmkG .20	11	26	6½	6¼	6⅜—	⅛
24¾	1⅞	Survey 2.95e		22	22¼	21⅞	22 +	⅛
19	13½	Sutro 1.62e	8	21	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝—	⅛
82¾	7½	Swank .68a	8	11	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
37⅜	20¼	Sybron .72	10	44	24⅜	24	24 —	½
62	40½	Sybrn pf2.40		17	44	43½	44 +	½
15⅞	7⅛	Systron Don	8	1	9½	9½	9½	
T								
38⅝	22	Taft Brd .60	10	27	29⅜	26½	27¾+	⅛
20	9¾	Talcott .27p		6	10¼	10	10 —	⅛
11¼	5	Talley .45r	4	31	5⅝	5½	5½	
15⅞	10	Talley pfB 1		1	10¼	10¼	10¼+	⅛
22¼	18⅛	TampaE .88	10	78	19¼	19¼	19¼+	⅛
46⅞	15⅝	Tandy Corp	11	28	19½	19¼	19¼	
23	9½	Tappan .40	5	28	10¼	10	10	
30¼	9⅝	Technicon	22	7	14¾	14½	14½+	⅛
53⅞	29⅝	Tektrnx .20e	20	28	40	39⅜	39¾—	½
19¼	4⅛	Telecor .24e	7	3	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
20½	11⅝	Teledyn .59t	6	58	13½	13⅜	13½	
34½	11⅛	Teleprmp	16	410	12¼	11⅛	12	
6⅛	2⅝	Telex Cp		95	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
24⅝	13½	Templel .32	8	2	15½	15½	15½+	⅜
30⅝	20½	Tennco 1.36	7	150	20⅝	20¼	20¼—	⅜
8⅞	3⅜	Tennco wt A		22	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
91¾	77½	Tennc pf5.50		14	78	77½	77½—	½
43⅝	24	Tesoro Pet	8	68	26⅝	26½	26½—	¼
43⅛	29⅞	Texaco 1.72	8	873	30	29⅞	30	
61¼	41⅛	TexETr 1.58	11	667	41¾	39⅜	39½—	1⅞
40	22¾	TexGsT 1.64	7	65	24⅞	24¼	24⅞+	⅛
29⅝	17⅝	Texasglf .60	18	353	25	24⅝	25	
27½	16¾	Texasind 1b	7	9	17¼	17	17¼	
111⅞	83	TexInst .56	35	97	103⅝	101¾	102⅜+	1¼
39	13¼	TexOllG .01	21	x20	17¾	17¼	17¾—	⅛
24	16⅝	TexPLd .54e	15	49	23⅜	23	23 —	⅜
34½	27	TexUt 1.04	13	148	28	27¼	27¾+	¼
31¼	11¾	Texfi Ind	3	63	13	12½	12⅞+	⅛
84⅝	16½	Textron .96	7	39	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝+	⅛
44½	28¾	Textr pf2.08		11	30	29¾	29¾—	⅛
34¾	20	Textr pf1.40		17	20½	19⅝	19⅞—	⅜
22	8¾	Thiokol .50	6	29	12¾	12¼	12¾+	¼
101¼	79¾	ThmBet 1.28	28	15	92¼	92	92½—	½
21⅞	10⅞	Thomln .40b	7	12	11¼	11	11 +	⅛
34¼	13⅛	ThompJW 1	6	13	13¾	13¼	13⅝—	⅛
12	6¾	ThriftyD .37	7	21	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
28¼	19½	TI Corp 1.40	6	30	20¼	19⅞	19⅞—	¼
31¼	23	TidwatM .52	13	17	29⅜	29	29 —	⅛
63¼	29½	Time In 1.90	7	44	31⅛	30¼	31⅛+	⅝
25⅞	16½	TimeMir .30	12	37	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
42⅝	33	Timkn 1.83a	6	10	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜—	⅛
25	15½	TighRit .40b	112	22	16¼	15¾	15¾—	⅝
24⅞	12	TodShp .20p	425	16	12⅞	12¾	12¾+	⅛
30⅞	25⅛	ToledE 1.92	8	15	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	
46	17⅝	ToolRh 1.14t	14	62	25½	24¾	25⅜+	⅜
17½	8⅛	TootRol .40b	9	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅜
69½	36¾	TraneCo .96	11	2	43½	43½	43½	
43	26	TranUn 1.44	11	23	32½	31½	32½+	1¼
42⅞	18	Trans W Air	5	135	20⅛	19¾	20⅛+	⅛
29½	19⅝	TWA pf.50k		1	20½	20½	20½	
15⅝	6⅞	TranWd Fin	4	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
17⅛	10¾	Transm .55b	9	124	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝+	¼
23¼	18⅛	Trainc 1.08e		35	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
15	8½	Transcn .43	7	4	9½	9⅛	9½	
40¼	26½	Travelers 1	9	81	31½	30¾	31 +	¼
50¾	36¾	Travelr pf 2		6	41½	41¼	41¼—	½
14⅞	4⅞	TrvLdg .25e	15	2691	11⅝	10⅛	11½+	4
34¼	25½	TriCon 2.80e		15	26½	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
36¾	30	TriCn pf2.50		2	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜+	¼
37	24⅛	Tri SM 2.81e	9	16	29½	28¾	29 +	1
16⅝	11⅛	Triangin .80	7	2	13¼	13½	13½—	⅛
21	12	TriangP .30	4	1	14½	14½	14½	
25⅞	16	Trinityin .56	8	25	19¼	18¾	18⅞—	⅛
57⅝	36	Tropicana	26	71	28⅜	27½	27⅝—	⅜
24⅞	20¼	TRW In 1.04	8	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
82½	56½	TRW pf4.50		5	57⅝	57½	57½—	⅝
89⅝	60⅛	TRW pf4.40		10	64⅝	64	64 —	1¼
15⅝	12½	TucsonG .84	8	39	12½	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
12⅝	6½	TwenCe .10e	8	76	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
25¼	11⅜	TylerCp .20	5	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
U								
34½	15⅝	UAL Inc	11	573	16⅝	16¼	16⅜—	⅛
30½	16	UAL pf.40		4	17	16⅞	17 +	1
22¾	15⅝	UARCO 1.10	7	3	16¼	16¼	16¼+	¼
19⅝	15⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	8	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
21¼	11¾	UMC Ind .84	6	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	
11¼	8¼	Unarco .40b	5	5	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜	
49⅞	35⅜	U Camp 1.40	14	21	48⅜	47⅜	47⅜—	¼
51¾	32¾	UnCarb 2.10	8	384	34⅜	33⅝	33⅝—	⅝
41⅞	22	UnCom 1.33	6	51	22½	22½	22½+	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Union Corp	13	54	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝—	⅛
18⅝	15¾	Un Elec 1.28	11	66	16	15¾	15⅞	
106	95	UnEl 7lpf 8		3	98	96	98 +	3
62⅛	57	Un El pf4.50		z10	56½	56½	56½—	½
27⅝	4½	Un Fidelity	3	151	5	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
41¾	34⅝	UnOCal 1.60	8	81	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞—	⅜
54⅝	46⅝	UOCa pf2.50		82	49¼	48⅞	48⅞—	½
70⅛	51½	UPacCp 2.16	10	76	57⅝	56⅛	56⅛—	⅝
13¼	9½	UnPac pf.47		2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
40	24	Unionam .84	8	65	24⅛	24	24 —	½
16	10½	Uniroyal .70	6	96	11¼	11	11 —	¼
106½	96¼	Uniryal pf 8		z190	98¼	97	98¼+	1¼
7⅞	1½	Unishops		56	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
45¼	26⅝	Unit Air 1.80	5	52	27⅝	26¾	26¾—	⅝
12⅝	6	Unit Brands	7	25	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
15½	12¼	UBrd pf1.20		10	13	12⅝	12¾	
10	7¾	Unit Cp .72e		10	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
15	6⅛	UnitFin Cal	5	11	7	7	7	
31	19½	UnitGas .92	8	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
34⅛	28¼	Ulllum 2.24	7	8	28⅞	28½	28⅞+	⅛
32⅞	10⅝	UnitInn .10	11	14	13	12¾	13 +	¼
28⅝	17⅛	UJerBk 1.04	8	10	17½	17¼	17¼	
23½	17½	UnMM 1.30	6	16	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
13⅛	6	Un Nuclr		8	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	⅛
2⅝	1½	UnitPk Min		266	2⅜	2	2⅛+	⅛
27⅜	12⅛	UnRefng .32	6	2	13¾	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
44⅞	37⅝	USFidG 2.40	10	36	39	38¼	38⅞+	⅝
39¼	25⅛	USFor 4.07e		15	25¼	25	25¼	
24⅞	16¾	US Frgt 1.40	8	42	17¼	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
27⅜	20⅝	USGyps 1.60	7	71	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛+	⅛
30⅜	23¾	USGy pf1.80		1	24¼	24¼	24¼—	¼
25¼	7½	USHome .16	4	38	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
21⅞	10⅝	US Ind .65	4	116	11⅞	11½	11½—	⅛
35⅛	15½	USLeasg .24	16	30	21¼	20⅞	20⅞—	½
16⅛	12⅞	US Rlty 1.36	14	7	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
23¼	12¾	US Shoe .95	6	24	12½	12¼	12½+	⅛
35	26¾	USSteel 1.60	6	128	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝+	½
20	11⅜	USTobac .76	9	630	13½	12⅝	13 —	⅜
23⅝	17⅝	UniTel 1.04	11	176	18	17½	18 +	⅛
7⅛	3⅞	UniTel wt		9	4	4	4	
35	26¼	UnLeaf 1.64	7	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
25½	16⅛	Univ Oil Pd	15	52	21¼	20¾	21 +	¼
104⅜	72¼	Upjohn .88	42	482	88⅝	87	88 —	¼
16⅛	10⅝	UrisBld .20p		42	11¼	10⅞	10⅞—	⅜
33½	21¼	USLIFE Cp	14	110	28⅞	28½	28⅝+	⅛
14⅛	10⅞	USLInc .61e		6	11⅜	11¼	11⅜+	⅛
23¾	15	USM stp .60	6	12	18¾	18½	18½—	¼
46⅞	39⅞	Utah Int .44	28	109	44⅛	43⅝	44	
38½	34⅛	UtahPL 2.32	8	13	34⅞	34½	34⅞+	⅛
29¼	23	UV Ind 1a	5	22	26⅞	26¼	26⅝—	⅛
24⅝	20¼	UV In pf1.26		1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞+	⅛
V								
19½	9⅝	Varian Assc	13	24	12¾	12½	12½	
20¼	9½	VCA Cp .44	7	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
34⅝	23½	Veeder 1.60	7	1	26¼	26¼	26¼+	¼
15	7⅞	VendoCo .40	8	6	8⅝	8½	8½—	¼
17	7	Venice .20b	6	12	10½	10¼	10⅜—	¼
15¼	14	VestSec .74e		32	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	¼
34⅞	17	Vetco Offsh	37	30	24⅞	24¼	24⅞+	⅝
20	9	Viacom Int	17	19	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
18⅞	9½	VictCmp .50	10	12	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
23⅛	17	VaEPw 1.18	8	249	17¾	17¼	17⅝—	⅛
114½	106	VaEP pf8.84		z10	107¼	107¼	107¼+	1¼
105½	95	VaEP pf7.72		z100	98	98	98 +	1
104⅝	96	VE 72 pf7.72		z100	97⅛	97	97	
67¼	60	VaEP pf4.80		z50	61	60⅞	61 +	1
19½	7⅛	Vornado .97t	4	12	8⅝	8½	8½	
22½	15⅝	VSI Corp .52	7	7	16¼	16	16¼+	½
28½	22¼	VulMat 1.40	7	6	25¼	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
13¼	10	VWR Un .48	7	4	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
W								
44⅞	29⅛	Wachova .76	14	17	33⅛	33	33 —	⅛
96¾	63⅝	Wach pf2.20		30	71½	70¼	71½+	⅜
33⅛	21⅛	WacRl 2.50e	9	17	22½	22⅜	22⅜+	⅛
22⅛	15⅝	Walgreen 1	7	4	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
56⅝	49⅞	WlkrH A1.40	15	1	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞—	¼
25⅞	14¾	Wall Bus .45	12	2	18¼	18¼	18¼—	¼
18⅝	11⅝	WallMur .60	4	8	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
34⅞	14¾	WalMart Str	28	13	21¾	21¼	21½+	⅛
33⅛	12	Wang Labs	24	69	21¼	19⅝	20¼—	1
12	4⅞	Ward Foods		26	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
20½	12¼	Warnaco .80	5	8	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
16	10	WrnerCo .50	7	3	11¼	11¼	11¼—	⅛
39⅞	11	WrnCom .40	4	249	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
133⅝	51¼	WrnC pf4.25		2	53	52¼	53 +	1½
78	24	WrnC pf1.25		51	23	23	23 —	1
54⅞	44	WarnL .72a	25	1066	44⅞	42¼	42⅞—	1⅞
43¼	22	Warn S 1.28	11	1	28½	28½	28½	
27⅞	23½	WashGs 1.88	6	6	24	23⅝	23⅝—	⅜
19¼	14⅝	WashStl .88	5	4	15¼	15⅝	15¼+	⅛
22¾	18⅛	WasWP 1.44	9	22	19¼	19	19¼+	⅛
41⅜	16⅛	Watkin Jhns	14	12	21¼	20¼	20¼—	⅞
11¼	6⅛	WayGos .60	8	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
4⅞	3½	Wean Unit		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
9⅝	7½	WeanUnit pf		1	8¼	8¼	8¼+	¼
11¼	7	Weathrd .40	6	8	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
8¼	4½	Webb Del E	4	40	5⅛	5	5 +	⅛
17⅝	9⅛	WeilMcL .54	4	21	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
21⅞	12⅝	WelsMkt .50	8	7	14⅛	13¾	14⅛+	⅛
29½	19⅝	WellsFar .86	9	21	21⅜	21½	21¾+	⅛
25⅝	18½	WlIFM 2.12e	9	16	20¾	19⅞	20¼+	⅛
21⅛	9½	WellsRG .60	6	7	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
18½	10½	WescoF .23r	6	4	12	12	12	
63½	59½	WtPP pf4.50		z140	60	60	60	
30⅜	19	WtPtPep 2a	7	29	26	25⅝	26 +	⅜
13⅝	6½	WnAlrL .15r	7	105	8⅞	8½	8⅞+	⅛
37⅛	25⅞	WnBnc 1.40	8	41	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	
14½	6¼	Wn Pac Ind	7	19	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
49⅛	15⅝	WUnion 1.40	8	260	16⅜	15⅞	16 —	⅜
99	49⅛	WnUn pf4.60		2	51	51	51	
47⅝	31⅛	WestgEl .97	15	528	34⅛	33½	34⅛+	½
28	19⅝	Wstvco 1.05	13	61	27½	27⅛	27⅛+	⅜
71	44¼	Weyerhs .86	15	251	68⅛	68	68⅛—	1⅛
62	48⅛	Wyhr pf2.75		162	59⅛	58⅞	59 —	1⅛
23¼	9⅝	WhelFry .40	13	21	15¼	15	15⅛+	⅛
21⅝	11¾	WheelPitt St	6	10	14½	14	14 —	⅛
37½	23⅛	Whirlpool .58	14	6	29⅛	29	29⅛+	⅛
21⅞	11⅛	WhitCon .60	5	38	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
41½	34	WhitC pfC 3		1	35	35	35 —	⅛
16	8⅛	White Motor	9	239	11⅛	9¾	11⅛+	1⅛
7⅞	3⅛	Whittaker	9	59	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
28⅝	16	WickesCrp 1	7	42	17¼	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
47⅞	20	WillRoss .48	13	57	19½	19	19¼—	⅜
56⅝	39	Williams Co	10	27	45	44½	44⅝—	⅜
36¼	19	Wms Co wt		19	26	25⅞	26 —	⅛
50	35¼	Wms C pf.80		4	42½	42½	42⅛+	1⅛
41⅜	29¼	WinnDx 1.26	14	21	30	29⅜	30	
27½	4⅜	Winnebago	8	72	6¼	6	6 —	⅛
25⅛	21⅞	WisEl P 1.72	9	28	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	
114⅝	105⅝	WisE pf8.90		z50	107½	107	107	
18	16	WiscPS 1.24	9	14	16½	16¼	16¼—	⅛
24⅝	16¼	WitcoCh .98	6	6	19	18⅞	18⅞	
7⅛	3⅛	WolvW .05p	33	6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
19⅝	11¼	Wometco .48	10	2	12¼	12¼	12¼+	⅛
19⅝	9⅝	WoodsCp .48	6	12	12½	12¼	12½	
31⅛	19⅝	Wolwth 1.20	7	88	20½	20¼	20¼—	⅛
47½	33¼	Wolw pf2.20		9	33¼	33	33 —	½
7⅝	4⅝	World Arwy	9	33	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
68½	57¼	Wrigley 2.40	12	4	63	62⅝	62¼—	⅛
17½	10	Wurlitzr .80	7	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
11⅜	4	Wyly Corp		77	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
X								
170	139½	XeroxCp .88	43	225	151	148⅝	148¾—	⅛
28½	15	Xtra 1.57t	5	10	18½	18⅛	18⅝	
Y								
14⅝	9¼	YngSDr .20e	10	3	13¼	13¼	13¼—	⅛
Z								
43½	16¾	ZaleCorp .68	8	90	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	
35	15	Zale pfA .80		155	15½	14½	15¼—	⅛
37¼	21¾	Zapata Corp	5	69	23¼	22½	23¼+	⅛
29¾	9	Zayre Corp	4	18	10¾	10⅜	10⅝—	⅛
56	33¼	ZenithR 1.52	11	299	35¼	34¾	35 —	½
20⅝	10¼	Zurn Ind .28	14	7	14¼	14	14 —	¼

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

American Stock Exchange Trading

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26⅜	12¼	AAR Corp	10	11	13⅛	13	13⅛—	⅛
11⅞	8⅞	AbrdMf .40a	5	2	10½	10⅜	10½	
3⅝	1¼	Acme Haml	54	7	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
2¼	1½	Acme Prec	13	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅞	3⅞	Action Ind	7	27	5½	5	5¼+	¼
19⅝	10¼	Admirltn 5.8	6	3	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
17½	7½	Adobe Corp	16	30	9	8⅝	8⅞—	⅛
5½	2⅞	A&EPlast P	5	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1¼	Aerodex Inc		12	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+	¼
7½	3⅜	AeroFlo .08r	7	10	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	¼
4⅞	2⅛	Aeronca Inc		11	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
8⅛	4⅛	AffilCap .39t	4	6	4⅞	4⅝	4½	
3⅞	1⅝	Affil Cp wt		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
10⅞	4½	Affil Hsp .20	10	11	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
16	4⅝	AIC Pht .56t	6	2	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Aiken Ind	9	12	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
12	7¼	Airborn Frt	15	71	10⅝	9⅞	10 +	⅛
11⅞	6⅝	Airpax .45t	6	6	8⅛	8	8 —	¼
23⅝	13⅝	Airwick .16	29	22	21¾	21⅝	21¾+	⅛
58	53½	AlaP pf4.20		z25	53⅝	53¼	53¼—	⅞
7⅝	4¼	Alaska Airl		8	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	¼
4⅞	2½	Alba Walda		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12⅞	6⅜	Alcolac 0.5e	13	3	8¼	8	8¼+	⅛
17	7¾	Alleghy Airl	12	15	9	9	9	
10½	4⅛	AllegA wtO		5	6	6	6 +	⅛
8⅞	3	AllegA wtN		6	4⅝	4½	4⅛—	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Aleg Cp wt		1	6½	6½	6½	
13⅝	6⅝	AllanTR 7.9t	6	5	10½	10¼	10¼	
4⅛	1⅞	Allied Art	1	30	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
12⅞	8½	Allied Cntrl	9	2	9½	9½	9½+	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Alpha Ind	20	1	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
7⅝	4	Atamil Cp	4	22	5⅛	4⅝	5 —	⅛
1⅝	⅜	Altec Corp		4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12⅞	8¼	AlumSpc .44	7	21	8½	8⅛	8½+	⅜
6½	2⅝	Amco Ind	74	10	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
12	5	AHessLL wt		19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅝	1⅜	Am Agronics		16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
14	8	AmBiltrt 5.0	5	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
26⅞	14⅞	AmBusP .20	18	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
30⅝	24⅞	AFitch 2.77e	8	24	26¼	26	26¼+	⅛
16½	10	AmGard Pd	8	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
6	4	Am Int Pict	5	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅞	6½	Alsraoll 2.6e	8	17	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
24	5½	AmMtl 1.0e	7	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	½
38⅝	31½	A Petrf 1.10	11	6	34¼	34	34 —	⅛
11	9⅝	A RlIT 1.13e	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	AmRltyT wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16⅛	4½	Am Recreat	7	66	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
18⅝	6⅝	ASafeE .68t	6	7	8½	8⅛	8½	
6⅛	3⅜	A Techl .05e	4	102	4⅝	4	4⅛+	⅛
26⅞	7⅜	AmTrain Sv	14	14	11⅞	11½	11⅞—	⅛
62	16	AMICCp 8.4	11	64	19½	18½	18⅞—	⅛
3⅛	1½	Andrea Rad		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
2⅞	1½	Anglo C 1.0e	12	8	2	1⅞	1⅞	
24⅝	6¾	Anthony Ind	4	18	8	7¾	7¾—	¼
2	1	AO Indust	10	17	1	1	1	
4	1⅜	Appld Data	22	1	2	2	2	
30½	20½	Aquit Ca .20	22	173	22½	22⅛	22¼+	¼
		AquitC n.20		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
2⅛	1	Argus Inc		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
22⅝	12⅞	Ariz Col 0.8e	12	20	18¼	17⅞	17⅞+	⅜
12½	9	ArzCol pf.48		5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	¼
27⅝	19⅛	ArkLGs 1.30	7	35	20¼	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
16⅝	10⅛	Armac Ent	7	5	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
15⅞	6⅛	Armin Co	5	9	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
10⅞	5¼	Arrow Elect	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18⅛	8	Arundel 8.9t	8	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜
15¼	8	Asamera O	24	90	10½	10¼	10¼	
16½	9¼	AshlOil Can	15	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
24⅝	5½	AsdMt 21.0e		38	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
31½	22¼	AsdProd .40	8	2	28	28	28 —	¼
6⅝	3	Astrex Inc	6	3	3	3	3	
10½	6⅛	Atalanta Cp	5	2	8⅛	8	8	
2	1	Atco Chem		12	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
33	21½	Atic Fin .52	13	3	22½	22½	22½+	1
7¼	2⅝	AticoMtg wt		13	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛+	⅛
27⅝	18⅛	AtlCMI 1.30e	9	98	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛+	¼
1½	13-16	Atlas Cp wt		33	⅞	⅞	⅞	
26⅞	11	Austral Oil	15	21	13¾	13⅛	13¾+	½
9⅛	4	Auto Bldg	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
7½	3	Autmat Rad	6	18	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
8¼	4⅝	AutmSvc .20	5	2	6	6	6	
67	41	AutSwit 6.4e	17	4	49	49	49 —	¼
8	3¼	AVC Corp	10	100	4	4	4 +	⅛
9½	4	AVEMC .14	8	24	4¾	4½	4½—	⅛
20⅝	16½	AVX Ceram	14	12	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
B								
12⅝	8¼	BadgMtr 4.8	6	6	10¼	10	10¼+	⅛
18⅝	14⅝	BanFd 14.5e		14	15⅛	15	15 +	¼
4⅛	1¼	BangPun wt		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
25⅝	18	BanstrCtl Lt	10	65	21¼	20⅞	21 +	⅛
21	9⅜	BankrU .20e	19	4	15	14⅞	14⅞	
7¼	3	Banner 0.2e	5	1	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
5⅞	3½	Barbra Lyn	6	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅞	2¾	Barclay Ind	7	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
15⅛	7½	Barnwel Ind	21	32	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
12⅛	6	Barry R .42t	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
12⅜	6⅛	BarryWr 3.2	7	3	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
3½	1⅛	Barfell Med	10	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
6⅞	3	BasinPet Cp	11	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
13⅞	9¼	BayrkU .81e		12	9½	9⅜	9½	
4⅞	2⅛	Bell Ind 0.8	6	14	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Belscot .13t	22	5	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
28½	20¾	BenSM 26.5e	8	12	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞—	⅛
8⅛	2⅛	BenStMg wt		9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6½	3⅛	Benrus Crp	11	7	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	⅛
7⅞	4½	Berg En 4.4t	5	29	6¼	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
7½	6	BergRlt .36e		9	6¾	6⅞	6⅝—	⅛
1	⅛	BergRlt wt		5	11-16	11-16	11-16	
7⅝	3¼	Berg Bruns		12	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
8¼	5¼	BernzOmat	11	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
8½	5¼	Berlea Corp	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
18½	6⅛	Berven 0.8h	10	24	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Beverly Ent	8	36	2⅛	2	2⅛—	⅛
14⅞	5	BevHill Bnc	5	6	6	5⅞	6	
32½	14	Bic Pen 2.7	18	11	20	19½	20 +	⅛
20½	14½	BinkMf 8.0a	8	4	16⅛	16	16⅛—	⅛
27½	12⅝	BinnySm .72	9	5	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛—	⅛
14¼	5	Bio Dynam	12	230	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
10⅞	7⅛	Blissings 6.0	6	4	7½	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Blount 0.6	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Bluebird Inc	7	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Bluebird wt		4	7-16	⅜	7-16	
24¼	9⅞	Bodin Ap 2.0	7	19	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛+	⅜
11¼	4½	Bohack Crp		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅛	5⅝	Bolt Beranek	7	3	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
4½	1	Boothe Cmp		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
44⅞	19¼	Bowmar Ins	12	628	37	35	36 —	⅞
55	25⅝	BowVall .10	122	1	33¼	33¼	33¼—	⅛
		BowVy tn1.0		1	32¼	32¼	32¼	
26⅝	7⅝	Brad Ragan	10	5	10⅝	10	10⅛+	⅛
50	21⅝	BradfCm Sy	47	7	31⅞	31½	31½—	⅛
8	4	Brnchin .26	8	3	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
17½	9½	BranifAr wt		4	12⅝	12	12 —	⅜
16	8¼	BrfAirA 5.0t		9	9⅛	9⅛	9¼—	⅛
21⅞	17¼	BrascanLt 1	4	24	18⅛	17⅞	17	
10⅛	4	Breeze Corp		11	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
16¼	12	Brewer .40	7	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
3¼	1⅜	BroDart Ind	10	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
9⅞	4⅝	BrooksP .16	11	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
4½	2	BrownCo wt		3	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
33⅝	20⅛	BwnFB .40b	15	3	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
5⅝	5	BrwnF pf.40		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
34⅝	23	BTMtg 2.71e	8	24	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛+	⅜
5⅝	2⅝	Buehler Co	17	1	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
15⅞	9½	Buell In .25r	6	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
27⅝	15⅞	Bundy 1.08a	5	9	16¼	16	16 —	¼
5⅛	1½	Burgess Ind		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
20¼	10	Burnslot .60	12	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
10½	4½	Butler Aviat	5	4	7	6⅞	7	
27¼	16	Buttes G Oil	26	38	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅞
C								
8⅛	3¾	Cablcom Gn		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13½	6¼	Cagles In A	9	9	10⅛	9⅞	10	
19⅛	7¾	Caldor .15b	6	12	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Calcomp		13	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜+	⅛
13⅝	6¼	Camcoln .05		3	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
8⅛	5 1-16	CampChib	14	12	7¾	7⅛	7¼—	1-16
		CampChb fn		20	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
4⅝	2¼	CdnExp GO	45	13	3⅝	3¼	3 3-16	
11	5 9-16	Cdn Homstd	86	47	7 13-16	7 5-16	7 13-16+	⅛
14	11⅞	CdnIntPw 1	4	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	¼
14⅝	5⅞	CdnJvln .30t	429	46	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
15⅛	9⅝	Cdn Occidnt	14	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
58⅝	41	Cdn SuprOil	66	16	57⅛	55⅞	57 —	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Canverl Int		5	2⅜	2¼	2¼—	⅛
3⅝	1¼	Canosa Ind	7	6	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
5⅝	3	CapitlFd .12	9	3	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
13⅞	6⅝	Cap Ind .25e	10	28	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞—	⅛
21½	4⅞	Caressa .20	5	16	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
100	79⅜	Carnatn .88	25	57	87½	87¼	87½+	1½
15½	11⅝	CarPlpl .84b	8	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
72½	64½	CaroPL pf 5		z110	65	65	65 —	2
9⅝	4⅛	Carr wt		12	5	4¾	5	
9	4	Carrols Dev	12	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
2⅛	1½	Castleton In	27	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
20½	10	Castlwd Int	17	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
13¼	6½	Cavitron Cp	26	7	10	9¾	9¾—	⅜
56¼	51	CenPL pf 4		z25	51½	51½	51½+	½
8⅝	4¼	CentSec .09e		18	5	4⅞	5	
15½	9½	Cenvill Com	3	6	11	10½	11 +	⅛
6¾	3	Certified Cp	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
2⅞	1	Certron Cp	27	4	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
14⅝	3⅞	ChampH .02	12	113	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
3	1¼	Charan Ind	2	1	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
8⅝	6	CHBFds .23t	5	1	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
11¼	3¾	ChicUnl .51t	6	11	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
20¼	9	Child World	19	1	12	12	12	
4⅝	1⅞	Christian Co	8	35	2⅝	2⅜	2⅛+	⅛
19⅝	15⅜	CICvF 1.59e		5	17¼	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
4⅝	1⅜	CIMtgGr wt		37	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
5⅞	2⅜	Cinema 5 Lt		10	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
2	⅞	Cinerama		40	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
36½	10	Circle K .26	12	13	12¼	12	12⅛+	⅛
9½	3⅝	CitznFinl .16	7	9	4	4	4 —	⅛
18⅝	15⅝	CitMtg 1.75e	8	24	15⅝	15½	15½—	½
3⅝	1⅛	CitizMtel wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅝	6⅝	CK Petrolm	23	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
9⅝	3½	CL Finl	4	2	5	5	5	
5⅝	1⅜	Clark Cons	20	3	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
18⅝	9⅝	Clark Gr .30	6	7	11	10½	10½—	½
17⅛	8⅛	Clarkan Ind	9	2	10½	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜
4⅝	2	Clary Corp		12	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Clopay .05r	4	12	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	CMI Corp	75	3	3	3	3 +	⅛
61⅞	13	CMI Inv wt		16	19¼	18¾	19¼+	¼
12⅝	6⅝	Coachmn In	5	20	6⅝	6¼	6⅛—	⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Codesco .10e	11	1	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
22¼	11	Coff Mat .56	17	37	21½	20¼	20½—	1¼
7⅞	3⅞	Cohu In .15e	9	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
20⅛	4⅞	Colt Intl	7	124	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	
26⅜	11⅛	Cole Nat .48	8	2	15¼	15½	15½+	¼
33	14⅛	Coleman .44	12	29	18	17⅝	18 +	⅛
12⅛	6⅛	ColfTow .15e	4	3	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
11⅞	2⅝	Col Coml .20		11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
12	6¾	ColonSnd .30	11	9	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
25⅝	13⅝	ColwellC .28	8	14	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞—	⅛
33⅝	25⅞	ColwM 2.97e	7	92	26⅛	24¾	26⅛+	⅛
13⅛	7	ColwMtg wt		21	7¼	7	7¼	
44	15	Comb Com	15	12	22¼	22½	22¼+	¼
38½	14⅝	Cmbustn Eq	19	347	23¼	22	23 —	⅛
34½	25	Cominco 1	20	3	33¼	33	33 —	⅛
21¼	8⅝	ComlAlll .27	9	3	11	11	11 +	¼
16¼	11¾	CmlMet .40b	5	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
9	3	Commodor	10	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
7⅝	2⅜	ComHlth Cp	12	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
16⅝	5⅝	ComPsyc Ct	11	2	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
30½	24⅝	Com PS 1.62	7	13	25⅜	25¼	25⅜+	⅛
6⅜	3⅝	Compac Co	10	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
12⅝	7⅜	Compoin .32	6	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2⅛	1½	CompuDyn	14	2	1½	1½	1½	
33⅝	17⅛	Compugrp	12	9	21⅞	21½	21⅞+	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Comput Eq	12	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3¼	1¼	Comput Inst		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅝	1⅛	Comput Inv	6	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
16⅛	9⅝	Conche .08e	6	5	11¼	11¼	11¼—	⅛
7⅝	2½	Condec Crp	21	17	3¼	3	3 —	⅛
5	3⅞	Connlly Con	19	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼—	⅛
15⅝	6¾	Connrx .44a	7	27	8¼	8	8 —	⅛
11½	4⅛	Conroy Inc	6	4	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Con Oil Gas		32	3	3	3	
14⅞	8¼	Cons Ref .20	6	5	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	⅛
11½	7	Consyne Cp	15	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
2¼	1⅛	Cont Maler	8	11	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5⅞	2⅜	Cont Tel wt		15	2¾	2½	2⅝	
23⅞	14⅛	Cook Ind	2	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
9⅝	4⅛	Cop Jar .20a	9	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
14⅛	4⅝	Cordon Intl	14	33	7½	7¼	7⅜+	⅛
21¼	14	Core Labs	14	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
4¾	2	Cott Corp		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅝	½	ColtCorp wt		10	15-16	13-16	15-16+	1-16
4 1-16	3 5-16	Coultld .13e	9	2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
31¼	18	CoxCbl Com	36	12	18½	18½	18½	
6¼	2¼	Craig Corp	6	23	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
8	5	CramrE .21t	11	8	7⅜	7	7⅜+	⅛
9½	4	Creativ Mgt	6	3	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
20⅝	15¼	CreolP 2.20a	12	14	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
4½	2⅝	Crest Foam	34	2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
23¼	17¼	Crompton 1	6	2	17¾	17¾	17¾—	⅛
67⅝	49¼	Cross AT .42	32	2	57¾	57⅝	57¾+	⅜
23¾	13½	CwnCP 1.18t	12	6	16	15¾	15¾+	⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Crystal Oil	13	34	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
17⅝	11⅛	CSECorp .40	5	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
14⅝	5½	Cubic Cp .20	9	10	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	
4⅛	2¼	Curtis Math		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
18⅝	6½	CutterA .22p		36	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
18	6	CutterB .22p		1	8	8	8 +	⅛
D								
8⅝	5½	Damon .20p	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19	12⅝	Danielin .24	9	2	16	16	16 —	¼
3¼	1	Data Contrl		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4⅝	2⅛	Data Prod	12	29	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
18½	8⅝	DavsFd .09h	17	91	18⅛	18	18¼	
10	7⅝	DayMin .10e	30	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
5¼	2	Daylin wt		18	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
3	1	DCL Inc		21	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
5½	3¼	DaJur Amsc	20	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	1¼	DeltaCp Am		35	1⅝	1½	1½+	⅛
20¼	8¼	Diln Fd .50a	5	8	9	8⅞	9	
21¾	18¼	Depsltr 1.20	7	2	18½	18½	18½+	⅛
5⅛	2	DeRose Ind	10	1	3	3	3 —	⅛
34	18¼	Deseret Ph	25	23	27	26½	27	
5⅛	2½	Detecto Scal		14	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
41½	13½	Dev Cp Am	6	17	17⅝	16¾	17⅛+	⅛
15⅝	5	DevonA .05e	5	7	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
14½	7½	DHJ Indust	4	17	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	⅛
30⅝	10⅛	DiamM Dril	10	25	16⅛	15¾	15¾—	⅝
7½	2⅞	Diebold VC		7	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	
2¼	⅞	Diodes Inc	10	5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Discont Fab	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅞	11¾	Diversey .52	8	7	14½	14¼	14¼—	⅜
9⅞	4⅝	Dixilyn Cor		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
52⅝	25½	Dome Petrl	29	55	36¼	35⅝	36 +	⅜
13⅞	8½	Donkeny .26	4	3	10	10	10 +	⅛
15½	8¼	DownyS .15e	3	6	8⅝	8	8 —	⅛
6¼	1⅞	Drew Natl	47	12	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜+	⅛
15¼	6⅝	Driver Harr	4	3	12	12	12 —	⅛
8⅞	8	DuplxPd .16	6	1	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Duraloy Co		31	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅞	8½	DurTst .23b	12	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅞	2½	Dynalectn	24	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	
10¼	4⅝	Dynell .48t	9	13	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
E								
12	9⅛	E Systm .80	5	46	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Eagle Cloth		2	2	2	2	
29⅝	9	ErlScheb .36	13	20	16½	16⅛	16¼—	¼
6⅞	4½	Earth R .12	20	4	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
28¼	11⅞	EasonOil .30	12	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
10⅞	3	EstnAir .47t	6	4	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
3¼	1¼	Eckmar Cp	11	6	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
20	11½	Ecodyne	22	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
21⅞	8½	Edgingtn O	6	11	10½	10⅛	10½+	⅛
12¼	4	Edmos .13	4	9	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8⅝	3⅝	Edo Corp	6	22	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
9⅝	4¼	Edwards .20	13	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
20⅛	7⅝	EhrnhPh .20	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Elco Corp	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6⅛	2½	Elcor Chm	17	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
8½	5¼	El Hose .20r	7	21	6¼	6	6⅛	
17⅝	10¼	Electrog .80	5	13	10½	10¼	10¼+	⅛
3⅝	1¾	Elect Assist	12	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
2¼	1⅛	Elect Resch		3	2	1⅞	2	
34⅛	16⅛	ElectrnA .80	13	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
10⅞	3⅛	Electsp .36t	7	20	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
3-16	1-16	ElginNat wt		61	⅛	1-16	1-16—	1-16
22	13¾	Elk Horn .88	13	3	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
16	6¾	El Tronics	7	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
11¼	8⅝	EpkoSh .64a	6	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	EquityNat		5	2	2	2 +	⅛
5⅝	2	Ero Ind		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Espey Mfg		5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12⅛	5½	Esq Rad El	4	7	7¼	6⅞	7¼+	⅛
17¼	6½	Etz Lav .09e	8	22	9⅝	9	9¼—	⅜
35⅝	13	Excellnv Co	16	28	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞—	⅛
20½	11	Executn .24	14	x2	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
F								
8¼	2⅝	FairTex Mll	4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
15½	8	FairNbl .15r	5	6	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
18¼	6	Fam Dol Str	13	84	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜—	⅜
15⅝	5⅛	Fash Fa .32t	8	5	7¼	7¼	7¼—	¼
3	1⅝	Fed Resrces		35	2⅛	2	2	
21⅝	12⅝	FedMrt .40a	5	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
16	8⅞	Felmont Oil	9	4	10	10	10 —	¼
12½	5⅝	Falsway .32	4	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
7⅝	3⅞	Fibrebrd wt		7	5⅛	5	5	
44⅝	25	FidelG 3.25e	7	6	26⅝	26¼	26⅝+	⅜
19¼	4¼	FidelcGr wt		13	5¼	4⅞	5¼+	⅜
13¾	8½	Film Cp .06	7	3	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Filmways		3	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
23⅝	6⅞	FlitDyn .01e	6	32	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
31½	11⅛	FinSenB .20	4	2	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	FinGen .24b	6	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
17	4⅞	Fst Conn .1a	11	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
25	19½	Fst Dn 2.06e	9	3	20¾	20¾	20⅝+	
4⅞	1¼	Fst Denv wt		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	
5⅝	3⅝	Fst Hartfrd	15	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	
25	11½	FstS&LS .40	4	5	11⅝	11¼	11½	
24	9½	FischP 1.11t	8	1	11½	11½	11½+	
7⅛	3⅝	Fishman .20		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	
7	4⅞	Flagstaff	7	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	
12½	7½	Flavrind .36	3	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15¼	10⅞	Flight Safty	12	2	12	12	12 —	
8⅛	1⅛	Flock Ind		1	2	2	2 +	
4⅞	1⅞	Fla Capital	7	30	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	
10¼	8⅛	Fla Rock In	6	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
17	10⅝	FlowerA .24	8	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
23¾	8⅛	FlyTiger wt		21	13⅛	13	13 +	
4⅞	2⅛	Foodram Sp		14	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
10	3	Foresti .09t		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	
27⅛	9⅛	FoxStaP .38	9	17	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	
10⅝	8	FPA Corp	6	4	8	8	8 —	
9⅛	6⅛	FrankRl .76	12	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	
21⅝	14⅝	Fresnillo .40	11	2	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	
11¾	4⅞	Frier Ind	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
23½	12	Frigitronic	29	24	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞—	
8⅝	5⅝	Frontier Air	5	10	5⅝	5½	5½	
5⅛	2⅞	FrontAir wt		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
G								
6⅛	5⅛	Galaxy Cpt	6	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜+	
16	8¼	Garan .26a	6	10	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
14¼	7¼	Garcia Corp	6	12	7½	7⅜	7½	
4⅜	2¾	GaylrNtl .20	4	2	3⅜	3½	3½—	
12⅝	4½	Gaynor Stat	5	23	4½	4¼	4¼	
14⅞	6⅞	Gearhart .24	8	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	
37½	14⅞	G Cinma .40	10	17	19¼	18½	18½—	
7¾	3⅛	G Housewar	3	16	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	
9¼	6	Gen Interior		32	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
6⅛	3⅝	Gen Recrat	6	9	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	
11⅛	5	Gen Resrch	6	8	6¼	6	6 —	
12⅝	4⅝	Genga Inc	7	11	5⅛	5¼	5⅛—	
8⅞	5½	Gerber Sci	27	6	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	
11⅝	7	GiantYel .40	13	84	10	9½	9¼+	
2⅛	¼	Gilbert Cos		2	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	
10½	8⅛	GIT RI 1.20e	8	12	9½	8⅞	8⅞	
8⅛	3¼	Glading .13t	7	11	4½	4½	4½	
7⅛	3¾	Glasrock Pr		21	5⅛	5	5 —	
32½	32½	Glatfiter pf		1	32½	32¼	32¼—	
8½	5½	Gin Gar .20r	4	1	5¾	5¾	5¾—	
7⅛	5¼	Globelnd .40	6	3	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	
16⅛	6⅝	GlobeSec Sy	5	11	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	
12¼	7¼	Glover Inc	5	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝—	
27	16	Golden Cycl	13	2	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	
10⅝	3⅝	Gold W Mbb	10	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16	4	GoodLS 10e	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	
6⅛	4½	Goodrich wt		2	5	4⅞	5 +	
23¼	16	Gorm R .90	8	3	17⅛	17	17 —	
9⅛	3	Gouldinc wt		12	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
10	8⅛	Gould T .31e	10	6	8⅝	8½	8½—	
12	4½	Grand Auto	7	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	
6⅝	2¼	Granite Mgt		9	2⅞	2¾	2⅞—	
11	5½	GrasVa .16e	11	6	10	10	10 —	
13⅛	6⅛	GrayMf .84t	7	12	8⅝	8	8⅛—	
1⅛	⅛	GreatAm In		3	3-16	⅛	⅛—	
4¼	2½	GtBasin Pet	37	32	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
9⅝	6⅛	GtLkCh .85e	11	407	9	8¼	8⅝—	
10⅛	6⅝	GtScotS .39t	6	3	8⅛	8	8⅛+	
25½	4⅛	Greenm .92t	5	5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	
6¼	3	GryhdC .20e	4	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	
32¼	17⅜	GRI Cp .06	20	13	23¼	23	23⅛+	
15⅝	13	Griesd 1.15e		2	13	13	13	
18⅞	12¼	GrossTlc .90	7	1	12½	12½	12½—	
11	6¼	Grow C .32b	8	6	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	
4⅝	2½	Gruen Ind	14	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	
1⅞	1	GSC En .05e		2	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝+	
4⅞	2⅛	GTI Corp	15	9	3	2⅞	3 +	
11½	3⅝	GuardMf wt		22	6	5⅝	6 +	
10¼	5⅛	Guilfrd Mils	5	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
21½	15⅞	GlfMR 2.11e	9	5	16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	
2⅞	1⅛	GulfMRlt wt		22	1⅛	1	1 —	
15½	5⅞	GulfRep Fin	2	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
20½	15½	Glf SM 2.29e	7	7	17½	17½	17½	
2¾	1¼	Gulf SoM wt		6	1½	1½	1½—	
35	20	Glistrm LD	9	7	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
H								
7	2¾	Halicft Hom	22	7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	
10⅝	6½	HamilC .22e	8	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅛	3¼	Hampsh .29t	4	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10	4½	Hamptin .32	6	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	
9⅛	4	Hanvr Plan	15	6	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝—	
11½	8½	HanvrSh .55	5	2	10	10	10	
35	22⅝	Harland .15	27	25	25	24½	25 +	
15¾	6¼	Hart Alf .40	8	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	
11⅛	2⅞	Hartfld Zdy	3	59	3⅛	3	3 —	
36½	19½	HartzMt Cp	35	21	29¼	28⅝	28⅝—	
5¼	1⅝	Harvey Grp	32	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	
12¼	5	Hasbro Ind	8	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
9¼	6½	Hasting .20a	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
4⅞	1⅞	HaydnS .05p	83	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
11⅛	4¼	Health Chm	7	4	5½	5⅜	5½—	
5⅝	3⅛	HealthM .30	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅛	1¾	Heinick Inst	10	20	2½	2¼	2¼—	
15⅛	11¼	Helm 1.34e	7	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	
15⅝	9⅛	Her Mal .48	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	
13½	6⅝	HerflJo .24a	12	21	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	
11⅛	5	HiG Inc	28	7	7	6⅝	7 +	
10½	6½	HiShear Cp	35	18	9½	9⅛	9½+	
7⅝	2⅛	Hiptronics	9	5	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	
2⅞	2⅛	Hofmn Ind	7	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	
2⅛	1	Holly Corp	29	212	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
47⅛	35⅛	HomeOA .50	37	2	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
10	5½	Hbrn Hardrt		1	6½	6½	6½—	
20⅝	9¼	Hoskins 1	5	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
22⅝	17⅝	HospM 2.08e	8	10	17⅞	17¼	17⅞+	
3	1	HospMtg wt		5	1	1	1	
35⅝	13	Hosp Mtr In	18	4	14⅝	14	14 —	
25¼	15⅝	Hotel I 2.10e	8	2	19½	19⅜	19½+	
18⅝	6⅛	House Ron	6	7	6⅛	6½	6½	
11½	6¼	House Vi .32	6	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
39⅞	20⅝	Houst Oil M	28	152	38⅛	37⅜	37⅞+	
53	33½	HubellA 1.08	14	1	40	40	40 +	
53½	33⅝	HubellB 1.08	14	21	40	40	40 +	
79½	58½	Hub pfB1.75		21	59¼	59½	59½—	
79⅛	50⅝	Hub pfA1.75		4	59½	59½	59½+	
19¼	6½	Huffmn .40e	6	8	7⅝	7½	7½—	
8⅞	3	HuntHlt .42t	5	10	3¾	3⅝	3¾+	
25½	18⅝	HuskyOil .15	17	31	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	
17⅞	4	Hycel Inc		11	4½	4¼	4¼—	
24½	13	Hydrm pf.60		2	14	13½	13½—	
28⅝	15⅝	HypFd 1.23t	7	12	23⅝	23½	23½+	
I								
16⅛	12½	ICB Corp	12	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	
22¼	17¾	ICM R 1.80e	10	4	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	
8½	4⅝	IMC Magnet	4	2	5	5	5 +	
6⅝	4	Imoco Gate	7	1	4	4	4	
7¾	5⅛	Imper Ind	4	28	5⅜	5½	5⅛—	
49⅝	35¼	Imp Oil .60	32	125	41⅞	41¼	41⅞+	
11⅛	4⅝	IndianHd wt		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	
3⅞	1	Inflight Svc		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	
10⅝	5⅛	Instron .05e	9	3	8¼	8¼	8¼—	
3⅝	1⅜	Instrum Sys	9	16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	
12½	3¼	IntegRe .19t	6	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	
7⅝	2½	Intrmedco	44	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	
1¼	9-16	Intl Banknot		91	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13⅝	5⅛	Int Foodsvc	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6¼	3	InFuneral S	6	12	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	
14⅛	9⅝	IntGenin .70	5	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	
14⅞	5⅛	Int Prot .10	5	8	7⅝	7	7⅛+	
5½	2	Int Stretch		1	2	2	2	
59⅞	19½	IntSyst .06h	23	z2850	46⅞	45½	46 +	
8½	2½	Interphoto		7	4	3⅞	4 +	
22¼	12½	Interpool	13	1	14½	14½	14½	
78	10⅝	Intersystm	11	9	14½	14	14 —	
12⅞	11	Interway Cp	6	4	12	12	12 —	
35⅝	21¾	InDiv A 1.80	6	11	22½	22¼	22⅛—	
9¼	5½	InvDivB .45	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	
8½	3½	Inv Fund A		3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝+	
16⅛	11½	InvRIT 1.42e	11	55	11⅝	11	11⅞—	
15¾	6⅝	Iroquois Bd	10	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	
10⅛	3⅝	Irvin Indust	7	3	4½	4⅛	4½	
7½	7⅛	Israel Devel		6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	
11⅞	3⅛	Itel Corp	6	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	
2¼	1	ITI Corp		2	1	1	1	
J-K								
6⅛	4⅛	Jaclyn .26b	6	4	5	5	5 —	
14⅝	5⅛	Jamswy .16t	4	2	6	6	6	
10	5½	Jeannette	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	
24¾	12¼	Jervis 1.30t	5	28	15⅛	14⅝	15 +	
5½	2	Jetronic Ind	14	24	3⅜	3	3⅛+	
31⅛	7⅝	Jewelcor	9	54	10½	10	10⅛+	
37⅝	18¼	John Pd .16	30	16	25¾	25⅝	25¾	
5⅛	3	JS Industris	16	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11	5½	K Tel Intl	8	4	6⅜	6¼	6⅜+	
7⅝	4	Kaisr In .17t	5	89	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
5⅛	1½	Kalvex Inc	6	3	2⅛	2	2⅛+	

(Continued on next page.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.78	*.34⅞
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	*.69	*.50
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	*.31	.21
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	132.00	126.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton	87.92	83.25

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

Aug. 17, 1973

Travlge Int	269,100	11½	+4
Deere Co	211,400	53⅝	+1⅝
Newhall Ld	158,700	8⅝	
Colg Palm	141,200	31¼	—¼
Intl Harv	124,700	33⅛	+1⅞
Southern Co	115,000	16⅝	
Gulf Oil	114,600	22¼	—⅛
Russ Togs	112,500	11⅝	—3⅛
Allis Chalm	109,600	11½	+1⅝
AmT&T pfA	107,000	48⅝	—⅛
EastnAirL	107,000	8⅝	+⅛
Warn Lamb	106,600	42¼	—1¼
Lucky Str	99,600	10¼	—½
Pan Am	94,400	6¼	—⅛
Greyhound	90,900	14⅛	+⅞

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	11.11	12.99
Advances	667	619
Declines	641	720
Unchanged	411	406
Total issues	1719	1745
New 1973 highs	4	8
New 1973 lows	72	97

Most Actives—American

	Vol.	Close	Chg.
Synlex	117,500	88⅝	—2⅝
Bowmar Ins	62,800	36	—⅞
Gt L Chem	40,700	8¾	—¼
Combust Eq	34,700	23	—½
Bio Dynam	23,000	9⅛	+⅞
Aquitn Can	17,300	22½	+¼
Superscop	15,800	33⅛	+1¼
Leasc Cp w t	15,500	2¼	+⅛
Houst Oil M	15,200	37⅞	+1½
McCull Oil	13,400	5⅜	+⅛

Approx total stock sales 1,530,000
Stock sales year ago 3,578,880

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
23.00	22.88	22.94	—.02

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	871.54	877.18	864.69	871.84	— 0.93
20 Trn	156.07	156.96	154.02	155.37	— 0.70
15 Util	94.74	95.54	94.20	95.12	+ 0.57
65 Stk	264.01	265.76	261.72	263.98	— 0.17

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	115.78	113.99	115.04	....
20 Railroads	33.72	33.12	33.34	—.16
55 Utilities	49.96	49.12	49.64	+.20
500 Stocks	102.98	101.38	102.31	+.02

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.59	54.43	54.58	+.01
Industrials	60.26	60.09	60.25	—.02
Transportation	32.96	32.88	32.96	+.06
Utility	35.07	34.98	35.03	+.09
Finance	67.29	66.98	67.29	+.16

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Aug. 16	236,614	293,119	3,331
Aug. 15	230,356	289,709	3,409
Aug. 14	219,962	343,139	2,923
Aug. 13	213,425	343,541	3,602
Aug. 10	208,410	253,760	3,683
Aug. 9	209,288	313,013	2,480

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	52-54	40-41
Lead, spot lb.	.16½	.15½-.16
Copper elec. lb.	.60-.60¼	.50½-¾
Tin, (Straits) lb.	2.43¼	1.78½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	.30¼-.31	.18
Silver N.Y., oz.	2.664	1.84⅞

COMMODITY Indices

Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931) .... 682.5 — 426.3

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Aug. 17, 1973

World sugar No. 11: Sept. 8.66-.68, Oct. 8.58-.64, March 8.30-.35, May 8.20, July 7.97, Sept. 7.73, Oct. 7.62.

Wool: Dec. 258.0 b, March 257.0, May 253.0 b, July 247.0 b, Oct. 243.5 b. Dec. 240.0 b.

Cocoa: Sept. 66.50, Dec. 61.80, March 58.30, May 56.15, July 54.65, Sept. 53.95, Dec. 50.25.

Copper: Sept. 88.10, Oct. 85.10, Dec. 80.60, Jan. 78.30, March 75.60, May 73.60, July 71.50, Sept. 69.75.

Orange juice: Sept. 48.50, Nov. 49.40, Jan. 49.85, March 50.80, May 51.20 b, July 51.60 b.

Potatoes: Nov. 5.11, March 6.04, April 6.33, May 7.30.

Silver: Sept. 263.60, Oct. 266.00, Dec. 270.80, Jan. 273.00, March 278.90, May 280.10, July 283.30, Sept. 286.40, Dec. 291.30.

COTTON No. 2:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Oct.	74.00	76.00	74.00	B76.00	+162
Dec.	69.92	71.75	69.75	B71.75	+160
March	69.30	71.20	69.20	71.20	+170
May	68.70	70.60	68.60	B70.60	+145
July	67.36	69.15	67.20	B69.15	+200
Oct.	58.00	58.60	57.75	B58.75	+125
Dec.	55.00	56.70	55.00	B56.65	+158

B—Bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Sep	4.88½	4.88½	4.70	4.88½	4.68½
Dec	4.59½	4.59½	4.45	4.59½	4.39½
Mar	4.39	4.51¼	4.25	4.51¼	4.31¼
May	4.15	4.33½	4.05	4.33½	4.13½
Jul	3.27	3.67	3.27	3.67	3.47
CORN					
Sep	3.17¾	3.37¾	3.17¾	3.22	3.27¾
Dec	3.00	3.15½	2.96	3.02	3.05½
Mar	2.95	3.12¾	2.94	3.01	3.02¾
May	2.96	3.10	2.91	2.97	3.00
Jul	2.90	3.05¼	2.86	2.93	2.95¼
SOYBEANS					
Aug	9.85	9.90	9.55	9.55	9.95
Sep	8.80	8.95	8.62	8.75	8.62
Nov	8.45	8.60	8.00	8.34	8.21½
Jan	8.20	8.50	7.82	8.37	8.12
Mar	8.27	8.48	7.88	8.28	8.12
May	8.30	8.44	7.83	8.23	8.12
Jul	8.20	8.39	7.90	8.19	8.10
SOYBEAN OIL					
Aug	38.00	38.33	37.00	37.10	37.30
Sep	33.25	33.52	32.00	33.20	32.50
Oct	28.25	28.70	26.80	27.40	27.70
Dec	22.25	22.35	21.55	22.10	22.55
Jan	21.60	22.25	20.75	21.35	21.50
Mar	20.75	21.65	20.05	20.80	20.75
May	20.45	21.25	19.70	20.45	20.35
Jul	20.70	20.70	19.45	20.00	19.72
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Aug	298.30	301.00	283.50	283.50	298.50
Sep	305.00	305.00	287.00	287.00	297.00
Oct	278.00	293.55	270.00	278.00	269.00
Dec	260.00	263.00	247.00	262.50	248.00
Jan	255.00	259.00	244.00	257.50	244.00
Mar	250.00	255.00	244.00	255.00	240.00
May	247.00	255.00	240.50	254.00	240.00
Jul	245.00	252.50	240.00	252.50	237.00

b—Bid; A—Asked; n—Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
SILVER					
Aug	266.50	267.00	263.50	263.50	265.50
Oct	268.00	271.00	265.30	265.60	267.70
Dec	273.50	275.00	269.40	270.50	272.20
Feb	278.00	280.00	274.50	274.50	276.50
Apr	282.50	283.80	277.00	278.00	280.50
Jun	285.90	287.00	281.50	281.50	283.50
Aug	288.10	289.00	284.00	284.00	286.20
Oct	290.00	290.00	286.50	286.50	288.80
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Aug	55.17	55.17	55.17	a55.17	a56.17
Oct	56.77	57.20	56.77	a56.77	a57.77
Dec	57.20	59.20	57.20	58.00	a58.20
Feb	57.62	59.05	57.62	58.60	a58.62
Apr	57.07	58.75	57.07	58.10	a58.07
Jun	56.97	58.35	56.97	57.75	a57.97
Aug	55.65	b57.67	55.67	57.15	a56.67

Sales: Aug 249; Oct 3126; Dec 7092; Feb 2663; April 918; June 400; Aug 112.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
SHELL EGGS					
Aug	71.00	71.95	71.00	71.50	70.30
Sep	74.30	76.00	74.30	75.05	a76.30
Oct	72.15	73.75	72.15	73.30	a74.15
Nov	76.10	79.00	76.70	79.00	a78.10
Dec	80.10	83.50	80.10	82.80	a82.10
Jan	73.30	75.75	73.30	b75.70	a75.30
Feb	67.50	69.50	67.50	69.50	a69.50
Mar	64.00	65.00	64.00	64.90	a66.00

Sales: Aug 29; Sep 780; Oct 209; Nov 224; Dec 3160; Jan 204; Feb 148; March 84.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
LIVE HOGS					
Aug	55.62	b57.50	55.62	a55.62	a57.12
Oct	51.05	53.60	51.05	52.65	a52.55
Dec	53.00	54.95	52.85	54.70	a54.35
Feb	53.00	55.30	52.85	55.00	a54.35
Apr	51.50	54.05	51.50	a53.80	a52.70
Jun	52.00	54.30	51.90	54.70	a52.90
Jul	51.25	54.00	51.25	53.90	a52.55
Aug	50.00	52.10	50.00	a51.90	50.60

Sales: Aug 238; Oct 2610; Dec 3432; Feb 1662; April 535; June 186; July 81; Aug 66.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Feb	80.37	80.37	78.30	b80.37	78.87
Mar	78.50	79.20	76.70	b79.20	77.65
May	77.95	78.50	76.15	b78.50	a77.00
Jul	76.60	76.60	76.05	b76.60	75.10
Aug	73.90	73.90	72.80	b73.90	72.40

Sales: Aug 2105; March 665; May 290; July 149; Aug 40.

Open interest: Feb 3343; March 1148; May 536; July 413; Aug 157.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	70
Albert Heijn	120
Algembank	323
Amrobank	75
A'dam	226
Fokker	32.50
Heineken	282.90
H.V.A.	92.50
Holland-Am	191
Hoogovens	68.50
K.L.M.	101.50
Philips new	48.20
Robeco	229.60
Rolinco	151.40
Royal Dutch	108.40
Unilever	121.50
Van Ommer	357.50
Ver.Mach	169

Brussels

Arbed	4,720
Brux.Lamb	2,840
Cock-Ougree	1,288
Electrobel	6,940
GB Enterpr	2,840
Hoboken	4,970
Pétrofina	7,470
Ph.Gevaert	1,448
Soc.Générale	3,100
Solvay	2,830
Un.Minière	1,770

Frankfurt

AEG	97.50
BASF	138
Bayer	112.50
Commerzbk	176.80
Cont.Gummi	87
Daimler-Benz	344
Demag	143.50
DeutBank	247
DresdeBank	185.50
Gels Aktien	101
Hoesch	50.50
Karstadt	337
Kaufhof	226
KHD	88.10
Lufthansa	58
Mannesmann	165
Metallgesell	211
Neckermann	112.50
Rheinstahl	106.50
RWE new	124
Schering	433
Siemens	236
Thyssen	60.30
Veba	*114.80
Volkswagen	128.50

*Ex Dividend.

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.85
Anglo-Amin	32.00
BarclayBank	3.64
BeechamGr	2.71
BICC	1.39
Boots	2.72
Bowater	1.58
Brit/mTob	2.66
Brit.Oxyg	0.66
Brit.Pet	5.10
BLMC	0.27
Burmah	4.29
Cadbury Schw	0.63
Chartered	3.07
Courtaulds	1.35
Daggafont	0.10
DeBeerD	3.88
Decca Rec	3.27
Distillers	1.54
Dunlop	0.90
El Musiind	7.56
FreeStGed	9.40
GEC	1.44
GKN	3.15
GlaxoGr	3.52
GtUni-St(A)	2.32
Guinness	1.40
Hawker-Sidd	3.55
Hudson-Bay	8.70
ImpChem	2.49
Imps	0.91
Mar&Spen	2.63
MetalBox	2.60
Nichols	0.72
Plessey	1.10
RandMines	2.51
Rank Org (A)	4.25
RoyalDutch	19.75
R.T.Z.	2.49
Shell	2.87
Thorn (A)	4.14
Tube Invest	3.96
Union Cor	3.42
Vickers	1.46½
War L3½	£37⅞
West Deep	7.60
West Drief	£17½
West Hold	£17⅝
West Min	1.46
Woolworth	0.79
ZCI	0.73½

Milan

Bastogi	1,800
Erba	14,800
Ercole Marelli	911
Fiat	2,538
Finsider	361.75
Generali	70,300
IFI	5,905
Italgas	890
Italsider	652
LaRinas	285
Montedis	864
Olivetti	1,950
Pirelli	1,428
SniaVisco	2,248
Terni	201.30

Paris

AirLiquide	286
Alimentaire	174
BSN	1,226
Carrefour	3,887
Cim.Lafarge	232.80
Citroën	77.05
Cie.Bancaire	600
CFP	223
CGE	455
Ferodo	509
GerDanone	328.50
L'Oréal	2,372
Mach.Bull	62.10
Michelin	1,789
Moet Henn	1,305
Moulinex	5,430
Nickel	72.70
Paribas	209
PUK	137.10
Penarroya	60.50
Perrier	328
Peugeot	430
Rh.Poulenc	167.50
St.Gobain	185.90
Suez	344.50
Télémécanique	966
Thomson	249.50
Usinor	111.20
Wendel	32.80

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,065
B.Bov ri	935
Ciba-Geigy	1,580
Cr.Suisse	3,450
Fischer	905
HoffRocheb	132,750
Nestlé	3,940
Sandoz	3,080
Sté B.Suisse	3,460
Sulzer	3,040
U.B.Suisse	3,955

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-4

Deere Co, Massey F, Hesston Cp, RayMet pfA

NEW LOWS-72

AmeHess pf, Amer Can, AmFinSy pf, Am NatGas, Amstar pf, Arkans Best, ArmcoStl pf, Bank of Va, Borden, Burl North, Cenill Lt, Cert-teed, CluetPea pf, CNA F pfA, ConEdis pfC, Cont Can, ContOil pf, ContData pf, Cordura Cp, Dillon Cos, Duplan Cp, EastnAirL, EmerEl wi, EquitLfe M, Falstaff, FidUn Bncp, FstMtge Inv, FstNSt Bnc, Fst Penna, Fruehf Corp, GenAmOil, Gen Cigar, Hemisp Inc, Hoov Ball, ImpCoAm, Indiana Gas, Iowa PowLt, Johns Manv, Lennar Cp, LomN Mtg, LongILt pfJ, LongisL pfJ, Matsush El, McGraw Ed, MtrE 7.68pf, Midld M, MobilOil, Monarch M, Munsingw, New Eng El, PhilaEl 7pf, Purex Corp, RCA cv4pf, Retail Cred, RioGran pf, Russ Togs, Shell Trans, Skaggs Co, SoNwEn Tel, South Ry pf, StdOil Ind, Texaco Inc, TexETran, Textn 1.40pf, Un El 4.50pf, US ForSec, UniTel, WarnC pfD, Warn Lamb, Will Ross, Woolwth pf, Zale pf A

Company Reports

Beneficial

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Profits (millions)	19.28	19.17
Per Share	0.89	0.90
First Half		
Profits (millions)	37.85	38.37
Per Share	1.76	1.81

U.K. Retail Prices Rise 0.4 Percent in Month

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP-DJ).—Britain's retail price index was percent above mid-July, 1972, the than the previous month and 9.4 percent above mid-July 1972, the Department of Employment reported today.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Lingus 8¼-81	95½	96½
Am.Brands 8-87	96¾	97¾
Anglo-Am 7½-87	87¾	88¾
Amax 8-76	98¼	99¼
Amax 8¼-86	98⅝	99⅝
ASEA 8½-86	96½	97½
Ashland 8-87	92¼	93¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87	93¾	94¾
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	98¼	99¼
B.N.P. 8¼-77	100½	101½
Barclay 8¼-86	98½	99½
Beecham 8¼-86	95½	96½
BICC 7¾-87	89¾	90¾
Borg Warn 8-79	96½	98
Borregaard 8¾-86	98¾	99¾
CN PTT 8-86	94¾	95¾
Carlsberg 8¼-86	99	100
Carrier 8-87	93	94
C. Lafarge 8¼-86	99½	100½
C.F.E. 8-87	87¾	88¾
Com Union	97¾	98¾
Cont Oil 7-80	91½	92½
Conoco 8-86	93¼	94¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	93½	94½
Copen City 8-84	95½	97
Copen Coun 7¾-87	88¾	89¾
Copen Tel 8½-86	96½	97½
Corning 8½-86	99	100
Cut Ham 8-87	93¾	94¾
Denmark 9-92	102½	103½
Denmark 7½-90	87¾	88¾
Dow Cor 8½-86	98¾	99¾
Dupont 7½-78	96	97
E.D.F. 8½-88	99½	100½
E.I.B. 7½-84	92	94
E.I.B. 8½-86	99	100
E.I.B. 7½-90	92½	93½
Esso 7½-76	96½	97½
Esso 8-86 Nov	96¾	97¾
Escom 8½-86	95½	96½
FinMtgBk 8½-86	96	97
Ford 8-87	98¼	99¼
GenMills 8-86	93½	94½
GenMot 8¼-76	100¾	101¾
GenMot 8¾-86	103	104
Granges 8½-89	94¾	95¾
Grolier 8¾-86	94½	95½
GTE 8¼-86	93¾	94¾
Guar Rey 8-87	92¼	93¼
Haas 8-78	96½	97½
Haas 8¾-86	100¼	101¼
Hambros 7¾-87	92¼	93¼
Helsinki 8½-86	98½	99½
Hill Samuel 8½-86	98¼	99¼
Iceland 8-87	89¾	90¾
I.C.I. 7½-92	87	88
I.N.I. 8-87	89½	90½
Ireland 8¼-89	92	93
I.S.E. 8¾-86	94½	95½
Intl Util 8¼-82	97¼	98¼
Kimberley 8½-86	98¾	99¾
Klein Ben 8¼-87	95½	96½
Lyons 8½-86	97¼	98¼
Metro Est 8¼-86	97½	98½
Monsanto 8¾-85	101¾	102¾
Mount Isa 8¾-86	95¾	96¾
Newfoundld 8½-86	97¾	98¾
Nickel (Le) 9-86	100	101
NorgKomBk 7½-8	87	88
Ontario 8¼-86	97	98
Oslo 8¼-86	96¼	97¼
Otis Elv 8¾-85	101	102
OwensCorn 9-86	102½	103½
Pekema 8¾-86	97¾	98¾
Pennwalt 8-86	92½	93½
Petronor 8½-86	96	97
PhilMorris 8-78	100¾	101¾
PhilMorris 8½-86	100¼	101¼
Plessey 8½-86	94¼	95¼
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99	100
Queensld 8½-86	95½	96½
Ralston 7½-87	89½	90½
Rank 8¾-86	99¼	100¼
Richardson 8¾-85	100¾	101¾
S.A.S. 8-88	94	95
Scott 8¾-86	100¾	101¾
Shell 8-86	94½	95½
Shell 7½-87	90¼	91¼
Sth Africa 8-87	90	91
Sybron 8-87	91¾	92¾
Textron 7¾-87	88¾	89¾
Transamer 8½-86	94½	95½
Transocean 8-86	93¾	94¾
Transocean 8-84	95¾	96¾
Transocean 7½-87	89½	90½
T.R.W. 8¾-86	98	99
Union Oil 7-79	91⅜	92⅜
Union Oil 7½-87	90¼	91¼
Utah 8-87	91½	92½
Volvo 8-87	93½	94½
Wellcome 8½-87	94½	95½
Will Glyn 8¼-87	95	96
Amoco 5½-84	111	112
Apco 6-89	69½	71½
Alusuisse 4¾-87	87	89
Amer Can 4¾-88	74½	76
Am Tob 5¼-88	102	104
Ashland 5-88	89	90
BroadHale 4¾-87	92½	93½
Chevron 5-88	110½	112
Chrysler 4¾-88	66	67½
Chrysler 5-88	72½	73½
Cont Tel 5¼-88	100½	101½
Cumminsin 6¼-86	96½	97½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	105	106
EastKodak 4½-88	148	149½
Fedders 5-92	70½	72
Firestone 5-88	89¾	90¾
Ford 5-88	92½	93½
Ford 6-86	98	99
GenElec 4¼-85	104½	105½
GenElec 4¼-87	100½	101½
Gen Foods 4¾-82	84½	86
Gillette 4¾-87	99½	100½
Halliburt 4¼-87	130	131½
Honeywell 6-86	109¼	110¾
I.S.E. 5-88	80¾	81¾
I.S.E. 6¼-89	87½	88½
J. Logan 4¾-83	82¾	83¾
LTV 5-88	49	51
MarMidland 5-88	89	90½
Mass Mut 6¼-87	85	86½
Miles 4¾-93	95¼	96¼
Morgan JP 4¼-87	124	125½
Motorola 4½-83	132	133½
Murphy Oil 5-89	132	133½
Nabisco 5¼-88	99¼	100¼
Owens Ill 4½-87	97	98
PanAm 5¼-88	66½	68
Penney JC 4¼-87	100½	101½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	109	110½
R.C.A. 5-88	86½	87½
Revlon 4¾-87	104	105
Revlon 4¾-87	94½	95½
Reynolds M 5-88	68	69½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	97	98
Texaco 4½-88	89	90
UnCarb 4¾-82	88	89
WarnLam 4½-87	108	109

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4½-88	63	64½
Amexco 4¼-87	114	115
Am Mot 6-92	96	98

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	96.16	89.83	116.02
Previous	96.11	89.82	116.57

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18-8-73.

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	3¾	KaneMill wt		34	7¼	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
37½	23½	KanebSv .86	8	1	25½	25½	25½+	¼
34⅜	6⅛	Kauf Brd wt		78	14⅛	12⅜	14⅛+	1⅜
14⅝	8⅛	Kay Corp	15	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅞	3⅞	Ketchum Co		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
23½	12½	Kewanee .48	7	38	12½	12⅛	12½—	⅜
2 15-16	1⅛	Kilemb .15e	17	29	2 13-16	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
12⅛	4½	Killearn Pr	4	121	4½	3¾	4⅛—	⅜
1⅝	⅞	Kin Ark Crp		25	1	1	1	+1-16
25⅝	13⅝	KingRd .09e	10	2	15	15	15	
27½	15	KirbyInd .44	5	1	17½	17½	17½+	¼
10⅞	4	Kit Mfg	11	6	4⅞	4⅝	4¾—	⅛
27⅞	11⅞	Knicker Toy	8	35	20⅝	20¼	20¼—	½
23	11⅝	Kolmorg .40	10	20	17	17	17 —	⅛
		L						
3⅝	1⅜	LaBarge		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅞	2½	LAiglon App	33	4	3⅜	3	3 —	½
4⅛	2½	Lake Shore	137	3	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
12½	5⅜	LaMaur .36	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅞	4⅛	Lane W .24t	4	26	4⅜	4¼	4¼—	⅛
6⅞	4⅛	LaPointe .20	4	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Lndmrk Ld	4	1	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
6	2⅛	Laneco Inc	14	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
16⅝	10⅝	LarwR 1.24e	9	6	11⅝	11⅝	11½	
38	11⅞	LCA Cp .11e	6	13	12⅜	12¼	12¼—	¼
11½	1½	LCA Cp wt		20	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
20	9⅞	Lea Ronl .24	12	2	14⅞	14½	14½	
9⅞	5⅝	Leader Intl		8	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	
8⅞	3⅝	Leadr Hous	5	19	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
5⅞	1⅜	Leasc Cp wt		153	2½	2½	2¼+	⅛
17⅞	9	Leath Co .50	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
7¼	4⅛	Lee Natl	20	3	5	5	5 +	⅛
13⅞	6	Leisure Tec	4	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
55½	35¼	LernerSt .96	6	5	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝—	⅜
41⅞	23	LernerSt wt		4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
18⅜	8⅝	LesFay .32b	6	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜—	
13⅝	7⅜	LewisBF .20	7	7	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
4½	1	Libco Corp		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
9¼	4½	LillAnn .20r	6	1	5½	5½	5½—	⅜
4⅞	2⅛	Lincoln Am	25	12	3⅛	3	3	
22	11½	Lloyds Elec	5	10	14	13½	13¾—	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Lodge S .05e	31	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
13⅝	6¼	Lohmn .32a	9	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
19⅛	5⅜	LoewThe wt		57	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Logistic Ind	8	7	2	2	2 +	⅛
12½	8⅛	LaGenSv .60	5	6	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
26½	21½	LouisCa 1.08	5	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	¼
5⅛	3⅛	LSB In .46t	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4	2⅛	LTVCorp wt		12	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
10⅝	2	Luby Corp		1	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
9	2½	Lundy Elec	7	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
		M						
2⅛	⅞	Macro Chat		7	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
8	2⅛	MamMrt .22		16	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3⅜	Mangel Strs	16	4	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
11	6	Mansf T .50	8	10	6½	6¼	6¼+	⅛
21⅝	7⅜	Marinduqe	13	76	21¼	20⅞	20⅞—	½
10⅝	4¾	Mark Contrl		18	6¼	5¾	5¾—	⅜
9½	4⅛	Marshall Fd	6	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
9½	4⅞	Marshal Ind	5	6	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
13½	6¼	Masland .40	6	20	6	5½	5½—	⅜
22¾	7	Masneiln .30	5	6	9	8¾	8¾—	½
7⅞	2⅞	Masters Inc	3	2	3⅜	3¼	3¼—	¼
13⅛	8⅛	MaterR .10e	13	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
10⅞	4¼	MaulBro .20	9	2	4½	4½	4½	
16⅛	5	McCull Oil		134	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
15⅞	13¼	McDonh .40	6	4	13¾	13½	13¾+	½
8⅞	2½	McKeon Cn	5	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅛	8⅞	Medalst .32	5	5	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛—	¼
10⅝	3⅜	Medco Jwly	4	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
13	4⅞	Medenco .08	8	8	6⅞	6½	6½—	⅜
43½	31¾	MediaGn .54	14	2	36½	36½	36½+	¼
21	10½	MEM Co .64	5	7	12¼	12	12 —	¼
14½	7¼	MerleN .20a	5	41	8⅝	7¾	7⅞—	⅜
8⅞	3½	Metrocare	5	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼—	⅛
5¼	3	Mich Genl	4	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
4⅞	2½	MichSug .10	40	14	3⅜	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
15	9	MidRub .32e	8	2	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
19	8¼	MidFinl .36b	7	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
25⅞	13¾	Milgo Elect	9	68	17½	17	17 —	½
12⅞	7⅛	MillOnx .38t	5	4	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
19⅛	11	MoBeef Pkr	4	2	12½	12½	12¼—	¼
6⅞	2⅜	MoKanTx ct		26	4½	3⅞	4⅛+	⅜
41¼	14½	Mitchell En	14	38	19⅝	18½	18½—	½
5⅞	2⅜	Mite Corp	10	21	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
10⅝	2⅜	MoAmCo Cp	3	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
9⅞	5⅜	Modern Md	6	15	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜—	⅜
12	6⅜	Moog Inc	8	5	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
6⅞	4	MoltSup .41t	6	1	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
3¼	1⅞	Mouldings		1	2	2	2	
9½	3¾	Mov Star .40	5	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
15⅛	9⅝	MuhlA .04h	12	4	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
7¾	5¾	MWA .35r	8	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	¼
		N						
7⅞	3⅝	Narda Micr	5	1	5	5	5 —	⅛
16¾	6⅝	N Distr .10e	7	5	8	8	8	
21⅞	12¼	Nat Gen wt		38	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
7⅛	3¼	Nat Gn wt n		8	4	3⅞	4	
4⅝	2⅛	NatHlth Ent	10	14	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
1½	½	Natind wt		5	¾	⅝	¾+1-16	
16⅞	3⅞	NKinney Cp	4	33	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
22½	7⅝	NMedEn .10	6	19	9⅞	9½	9⅝—	⅛
24⅛	9	Nat Paragn	9	23	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
4	1½	Nat System	13	20	1½	1½	1½	
11⅛	7⅝	Neisner .10p	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6½	2⅞	NellDon .35t	43	6	3⅜	3¼	3½	
10½	4¼	NelsonL .50t	26	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
2¼	1⅛	Nestle LeM	9	1	1½	1½	1½	
12⅞	9⅝	Newcor .60	10	14	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
52	25⅝	NEng Nucir	28	6	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝—	¼
1½	⅞	Newldria M	18	61	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
24¼	13⅝	NMexA .84t	37	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼+	⅛
4	1⅜	Newpark Rs	10	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	
18½	7⅜	N Proc .35e	16	21	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
15½	10½	NYTimes .60	8	12	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
8⅝	5	NiagFS .20a	5	1	6	6	6	
6⅝	3⅝	Nichols SE	5	18	4	4	4 +	⅛
23½	18⅝	NJBPI 2.21e	8	1	19½	19½	19½—	⅛
12¼	4¾	Noel Indust	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
27¾	23⅝	Norf So Ry	190	2	25	24¾	24¾—	½
6⅝	2⅝	Nortek Inc	11	3	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
5½	1	NorAm Dev		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1⅜	NoAmMt wt		4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
15¼	7⅝	NorAm Roy	31	100	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛+	1
8⅝	5⅞	NorCdn Oils	19	37	7	6 15-16	6 15-16	
29⅝	16⅞	NNGMob wt		31	17½	17	17⅛+	⅛
7¼	4½	Novo Corp	5	9	5⅛	5	5⅛	
9⅝	4	Nuclear Dat		5	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
26⅞	13½	NumacO Gs	31	5	19	18⅝	19 +	⅛
		O						
5⅝	3¼	Ohio Art .20	22	17	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
23⅝	16⅜	OhioBrass 1	10	3	17	17	17 +	⅛
25½	15⅝	OKC Cp .80a	5	10	16¾	16½	16¼—	½
7⅛	3½	Olla Ind	5	2	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
42¼	16¾	OnanCp .30e	7	25	19½	18⅞	19½—	⅛
90¼	55½	OOkep 5.47e	11	2900	87¼	85	86	
28⅝	7¼	OpenRd Ind	5	12	11⅛	10¾	11⅛+	⅛
7	2½	Originala	34	1	2¾	2¾	2¾+	⅛
16⅝	8½	OriolHo .10h	5	32	13¼	12¾	13 —	½
2⅞	1⅜	Ormand Ind	31	30	1½	1¼	1¼—	⅛
11½	7¼	OSullivn .50	6	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
21	9	Outdr Sprt I	8	5	9⅞	9¾	9⅞+	⅛
6⅞	4⅛	Overs Secur		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅛	5¼	OxfdFst .30r	12	10	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	½
6⅝	4	Ozark Airlin	12	38	4½	4	4⅛—	⅛
		P - Q						
2¼	¾	P&F Indust		18	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
3½	1⅜	Pac Cst Prp		4	2	2	2	
22⅝	19¾	PGE6pf 1.50		2	20	20	20	
20	17½	PGE pf 1.37		1	17¾	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
17⅞	15⅝	PGESpf 1.25		2 2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
17⅝	15½	PGRd pf1.25		9	16	16	16	
17	14⅞	PG 4.8pf1.20		1	15¼	15¼	15¼+	⅛
16	13⅝	PG 4.5pf1.12		8	15	14⅝	15 +	1⅛
15¾	13½	PG 4.3pf.09		1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
31¾	29	PG 9.2pf2.32		1	29	29	29	
28¼	26½	PG 8.1pf2.04		14	26¼	26	26 —	¼
30¾	27¾	PGE 9pf2.25		4	28	28	28 —	¼
27½	24⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
27¾	25⅝	PGE 8pf 2		4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
8⅞	6⅝	P Hoidg .34	9	17	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜+	¼
66½	59	PacLt pf4.75		z50	59	59	59 —	1
64	54	PacLt pf4.50		z100	55½	55	55	
16¼	13¾	PNwTel 1.04	9	9	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
3-32	1-16	PacNw Bl rt		13	1-16	1-16	1-16—	1-32
18⅞	14⅝	PaloM 1.70e	8	8	14¾	14⅝	14⅝+	¼
2½	1	PalmrMl wt		10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7⅛	3⅞	ParaPkg .10	5	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8	5	Park El .24t	7	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅝	2⅝	Parklan Hos	5	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
13	4	Parkwy Dis	8	17	6¼	6	6¼	
35	19⅝	Parsons .33a	19	44	27⅝	27	27 —	⅜
6½	2⅛	Pat Fash .24	5	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
27¾	11¼	Patagoni Cp	9	3	16	16	16 +	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	PatPar Pap		19	2⅝	2½	2½+	⅛
12⅞	6⅛	PatoCG .20e	8	14	8⅜	8	8 —	⅛
15½	11½	PeaseE .74e		4	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Pearl T .20a	15	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1½	Penn Dix wt		13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13⅞	11¼	PenRIE 1.10	8	2	12	12	12	
23	16¼	PenTya .70a	7	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
1¾	¾	Pentron Ind	21	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13⅛	7⅛	PepCom .40	6	2	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
25⅛	16	PEPI Inc	11	30	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
6½	4½	Perini .20e	3	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅞	5	Permaner	17	4	5⅝	5½	5½	
8¼	4⅜	Portec Corp	9	9	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Phil LD .52r	6	76	6½	6⅜	6½+	⅛
4¼	2⅛	Phoenix Sll		6	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
8⅞	4⅝	Pic n Pay St	12	11	6½	6½	6½	
9½	4⅝	Piedind .24	4	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
9⅞	7	Pioner Plas	9	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
5½	2⅛	Pioneer Sys	6	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
61⅞	25	PitDMo 1.20	11	1	48	48	48	
45⅞	33⅜	Pittway .60b	15	6	36¾	36⅜	36⅜—	⅛
21⅛	7½	PizzaCp Am	14	4	11	10⅞	11	
10⅝	3⅛	Plant Ind	15	7	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
36¼	17⅝	Plantrnics	12	4	23½	23¼	23½+	⅛
3¼	1	Plaza Group	5	18	1	1	1 —	⅛
26⅝	18¼	PNBM 2.13e	8	3	18¼	18⅛	18¼+	⅛
6¼	1⅜	PNB MR wt		50	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅝	2⅜	Pneumo Dy		6	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
5½	2⅛	Poloron Pd		5	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
15	8½	Polychr .65t	7	3	10½	10½	10½—	⅛
8⅞	3⅝	Potter Inst		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
13⅝	6⅛	Prairie Oil	24	2	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
16⅜	12½	Pratt Lmb 1	7	6	12	12	12 —	⅛
11⅞	4⅞	Prel Corp	3	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
33⅛	16⅝	PrenHall .84	12	40	21¾	20⅞	21¾+	⅝
13⅝	9⅞	PresRl B .84	40	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
13⅝	3⅝	Presley Cos	3	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
16⅝	6⅛	Prime Equit	8	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
24⅛	15⅝	Proler Intl 1	6	2	17	17	17 —	⅛
25⅞	14	PrpCT 1.81e	8	6	14½	14½	14½	
11	9¼	ProvGs .72a	5	16	10½	10¼	10½+	¼
3⅝	2⅛	PrRIE .24e	22	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
28	10	PrudBdg .24	13	95	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞—	⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Prud Fund		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
12¼	5⅛	PSA Inc wt		4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
10⅝	5⅜	PuntaGrd Is	5	11	6¼	6	6⅛+	⅛
19½	10⅛	Quebcor Inc	15	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
		R						
15⅛	11	Ranchrs Ex	24	2	12¾	12½	12½—	⅛
37⅜	23¾	RangrO Can	105	35	34¾	32⅞	34¼+	2¼
6¾	3⅛	RapdAm wt		16	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
7	4¼	Rath Pack		6	6	5⅞	5⅞	
7	4	Ray Rosrcs	11	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
10⅝	4⅞	RB Indust	7	6	5⅛	5	5⅛—	⅛
5½	3	Reading Ind		9	3½	3¼	3¼—	⅛
19⅛	15½	RealEst 1.40	12	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜+	⅛
15½	12⅞	RltInT 1.53e	11	12	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
23½	18⅛	Rlt RT 2.4e	8	8	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
27⅞	16⅝	Recrion Crp	6	11	22¾	22¼	22¾+	⅜
17⅛	7¾	RefrigTr. .12	7	10	10	10	10	
9⅞	7	ReitlFd .78e		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
51½	47	ReltF pf4.58		2	47¼	47¼	47¼+	¼
12	10	Rem Ar .20	7	5	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
5½	4⅝	RepHous .08	4	11	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅝
57	28⅛	RepNat NY	7	5	30½	30	30⅛—	⅜
68⅜	42⅞	ReschCtl .08	44	40	61⅜	59	59 —	2¼
17⅜	5⅜	Reserve OG	13	24	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
9⅞	5⅜	Resistfix .30	9	6	7	6¾	6¾—	½
4¾	1⅞	Resrtsintl A	10	15	2⅛	2½	2⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Rest Assoc		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
8¼	2⅜	Rex Nor .14t		18	3½	3¼	3½	
9⅜	4½	RH Med Svc	5	2	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
13⅝	4⅞	Ribist Prod	4	12	6½	6⅛	6⅛+	⅜
6½	2	Richton .15e		6	2⅜	2½	2½+	⅛
8⅜	6¼	RicoArg Mn		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2½	⅝	Riker Maxs		17	⅞	¾	⅞	
1⅝	½	Riker Mx pf		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	
20⅞	7⅝	Riley Co	14	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
30⅝	20⅛	RioAlgm .40	12	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	¼
18⅞	8½	RisdonM .36	6	1	10½	10½	10⅛+	⅛
10	6¼	RittFinB .24	9	10	7¼	7⅛	7¼+	⅛
15⅝	5½	Robino Lad	3	1	7	7	7	
32½	15⅝	Robintech	19	31	22	21¾	22	
6⅛	2⅜	Roblin Ind	4	9	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
14⅛	10	Rockway .80	6	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	¼
3	1	Rockw Nat		23	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
13¼	5⅛	Rollins Intl	8	25	6⅞	5¾	5¾—	⅜
6⅝	1¼	Ronco Telep	7	7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
10⅝	4	Rossmor Cp	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
4⅝	1	Rossmor wt		2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
26⅛	16⅝	Rowan .14	15	45	23	22⅛	22⅛—	⅜
9⅝	6⅞	Royal Amer		3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅞	2⅝	RoyBus .30e	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6	3	RoyBch Col	8	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
2⅛	1⅜	RSC Indust	11	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Rusco Ind	18	3	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
5½	2¼	Russeks Inc	5	65	4⅜	4½	4⅝—	⅜
15⅞	9¼	Russl Cp .40	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
33⅛	13⅝	Rust Cft .40	7	1	13⅝	13¾	13⅝+	⅛
29⅝	13½	RyanHo .10e	16	21	20¾	20⅜	20¾+	⅜
		S						
21⅜	10⅞	StJohnsT .62	4	7	11¾	11⅝	11¾—	¼
8⅞	4⅞	Salem Corp	15	6	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
30⅝	14⅝	Sambo Rest	25	72	19½	18⅝	19 —	½
8	5¼	S Carlo .85r	5	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
106	99½	SDgo pf7.80		10	100	100	100 +	½
45	34⅜	San JW 2.06	8	2	37	37	37 +	⅛
7¼	2⅞	Santias .12	18	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
5⅝	2½	Sargent Ind		7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7¼	4⅞	Saturn Alrw	5	1	6¼	6¼	6¼+	½
17⅝	7¼	Saundr L .20	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
7	3¾	Savoy Ind		9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅞	7¼	Schenut .20e	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
9⅝	6½	Schick Inc	3	3	7⅝	7½	7½	
3⅞	1¾	Schiller Ind	18	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
15⅝	6¼	Scient Atlan	11	4	9	8¾	8¾—	¼
10	8	Scobe Ind	20	1	8½	8¼	8¼	
8¼	1¾	Scotlax Cp		6	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
35⅝	11⅞	ScottyHo .05	24	12	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	ScrivBog .32	5	20	7⅝	7	7 —	⅝
20	14⅝	Scurry Rain	101	15	20½	19¾	20⅛+	⅝
9	6⅞	SbdAlMil .30	4	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
22	10¾	Sea ontain	7	27	15	14½	14⅞	
4⅛	2⅝	Seelectr Cp	6	3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
9⅞	6⅝	SearsInd .44	7	5	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅜
15⅛	7⅞	Sec Mt 1.28e	7	21	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜—	¼
2¾	⅛	SecMt In wt		15	13-16	¾	¾	
7⅝	2⅞	Sellgm Asso	4	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
23½	8⅝	Semtec .48t	10	4	12	12	12 —	⅛
14¾	4½	Service Cp I	5	27	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
14⅛	8	Servotr .10r	8	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
8⅝	5⅛	SGL Ind .45t	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
24½	9⅛	Shawin .27h	8	9	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
13¼	6⅞	ShndCp .71t	4	4	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
21¼	8¾	Shnandh Oil	18	23	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
16⅝	14⅞	Shn O pf1.25		3	15	15	15 —	¼
35	12¼	Sherwd Med	9	5	17⅝	17¼	17¼—	⅛
6½	3⅞	Shopwil .26e	11	3	4	4	4	
16⅝	11½	Showbt .40a	6	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
12¼	8⅛	SierrPac .12	3	8	10½	10½	10½	
19½	7⅛	Sierracin Cp	17	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
9⅞	5⅛	Sigma Inst	6	1	6¾	6½	6½+	⅛
18¾	6	SikesCp .20	10	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4	3¾	Sim Sch .10e	7	4	3½	3½	3½—	
9	4⅝	Simpixl .37t	6	4	5½	5½	5½—	⅜
19⅞	11¾	Simplex Wir		6	17⅝	17⅜	17⅞+	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Sitkin SmRF	13	5	2½	2¼	2⅛+	⅛
17¼	7¼	SkyCity Strs	8	2	10	10	10	
4⅝	2⅝	SMDInd .28t	4	3	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
11¼	3	Solitron .06	38	20	4¼	4	4¼+	¼
16⅝	7⅝	Sonder Brdc	6	3	10	10	10	
9¼	6⅝	Sorg Paper	6	2	8	8	8 —	¼
38½	10⅝	Soundsn .40	7	29	18⅝	17⅝	18 —	⅜
25⅛	18¼	SCEO pf1.56		z400	21	20½	21 +	½
22¼	16¾	SC 5.2pf 1.30		6	16¾	16¾	16¾	
17	15	SC 4.7pf 1.19		23	15½	15¼	15¼—	¼
15⅝	13¾	SC 4.3pf 1.08		5	14	14	14 —	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Sou Real Ut	17	2	5	5	5	
67½	46¼	Sou Roy 1.20	32	12	62¼	60¾	60¾—	1½
24½	8	Specty Rest	6	5	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅜
10	6⅝	Spectra .24	5	5	7½	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
8½	4¼	Spelzmn Ind	3	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅞	4⅛	Spencer .32t	4	4	5½	5½	5½+	¼
12⅞	7¾	Splentex .68	4	3	8½	8¼	8½+	⅜
14½	7¾	SSP Ind .22r	6	4	9	9	9	
18	12¼	StdAllian .80	5	1	13	13	13	
17⅛	14½	StdCoosa .90	5	4	15	15	15	
25⅛	7⅝	StdMotA .42	6	19	8¾	8½	8½	
3½	2⅛	StdPac Corp	5	9	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
23½	20⅝	Std Prod	5	1	22¾	22¾	22¾+	¼
24	13½	StThoms .36	7	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
20⅝	14⅝	Stange .20	16	3	15⅛	14⅞	15¼+	⅛
4⅞	3	Stardust Inc	10	2	3	3	3	
10⅝	8	StarSmk .60	5	5	8⅞	8¾	8⅞+	⅛
10⅞	7⅜	StateSL .10h	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
24½	10⅝	Statham Ins	12	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
12⅛	5⅜	Stelber Ind	10	24	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
31⅜	16⅝	Stepn Ch .28	11	1	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
2¼	1	Sterl Electr	9	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
15⅝	7	Sterndent	8	8	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
7⅝	3	Stevcoknit	4	4	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
20⅞	13¾	StopShop .90	6	10	15⅜	15	15 —	⅜
18⅞	6¼	STP Cp .60	6	x15	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Stratin Grp	9	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅛	1	Summit Org	3	33	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅜	SunCityl .25	8	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	
7	4⅞	SupFdSv .20	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
12½	5	Sup Ind Intl	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
38⅜	16⅞	Superscop	9	158	33⅝	31¼	33⅛+	1¼
9	3⅝	Susquhane		7	4¼	4¼	4¼	
2⅜	1	SutrMtg wt		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
107	46⅛	Syntex .40	30	1175	91⅛	87⅜	88⅞—	2⅞
8⅝	2½	System Eng	16	8	3⅝	3¼	3⅝—	⅛
		T						
3	1⅜	Techcl Tape	9	116	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
19¼	6½	Tchnicolor	7	44	8½	8¼	8¼+	⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Technitrol	15	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
30	24¼	Telon R .20a	28	3	27¼	27¼	27¼—	⅛
27⅝	14¼	Teletlx 1.29t	6	4	16½	16¼	16¼—	⅛
3⅛	¾	Telex Cp wt		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
5¼	2⅛	Tenna Corp		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8	3¼	Tenneco wt		15	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
2⅝	1	Tenney Eng		6	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
25	13⅛	Teradyn Inc	23	8	17⅛	17	17	
25½	11⅞	TesoroPl wt		37	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
8	3⅝	Texasinl Co	10	14	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Texstar	4	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
25½	10⅝	Textron wt		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅜
5⅜	2⅛	TFI Co Inc	7	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	
11⅞	6⅝	Thrftmrt .05	7	1	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
14⅛	4⅛	Tidwell .30	5	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
7	4⅜	Tiffany1 .10r	7	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
11⅞	7½	Timple .10e	5	9	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
11½	3⅝	Toichin Insl	5	14	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝—	⅜
58	52	TolEd pf4.25		z100	52¼	52¼	52¼+	¼
24⅞	7	ToppsG .20e	9	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
10	6	TotalPet NA	11	2	7 13-16	7 13-16	7 13-16	
8	3½	TownCnt .20	6	4	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
6⅝	6	Tracor Inc	6	15	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
10⅝	5⅜	TranLux .35	23	54	5⅞	5	5⅜+	⅛
1⅜	1	Trnsair .01e		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
26⅛	4½	TWA wt		98	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	
9¼	4⅝	Treadw .31t	7	2	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
9¼	3⅜	Tuttco Corp	6	19	3½	3¼	3¼	
12½	4½	Turbodyne	17	5	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
13¼	5⅝	TwinFair In	6	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
14⅝	5⅞	Tyco Labs	8	13	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
		U						
2¾	1⅝	UIP Corp	7	12	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
12⅝	8¼	UnFinl .74t	4	7	8⅜	8½	8½—	⅛
25⅝	10	Uninvest .60	4	2	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
27½	19⅝	UnaTr 2.33e	8	7	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
2¾	2 3-16	UnAsb In wn		7	2½	2½	2½+	1-16
2⅛	1	UnBrand wt		30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅝	16½	UnCosF .82t	9	14	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
3	1⅝	Unit Foods	7	13	2⅛	2	2	
6⅞	4	UnNat Corp		5	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
1½	5-16	UnNatCp wt		6	½	½	½+	1-16
1⅛	½	Un Nat wt n		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
11	9⅞	Un Nat pf.70		29	10⅜	10¼	10¼—	⅛
19⅞	7⅞	UnP Dy .60a	5	4	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
32⅝	25⅝	USBnT 2.19e	15	7	26¼	26	26 —	½
17¼	6¾	US Filter	12	50	11	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
21⅝	16⅞	USLsR 1.75e	13	3	17⅜	17¼	17⅜+	⅛
3⅝	2	USNat Rsrc	5	5	2⅞	2⅝	2¾+	⅛
10⅞	4⅝	US Radium	6	4	5⅛	5¼	5¼+	⅛
12¼	6½	US Reducin	6	3	11	10⅞	11 +	¼
14⅛	8⅞	USRubR .54	8	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
31	16½	Unity Buy S	15	17	20⅞	20¼	20¼—	⅞
5	2⅝	UnivCig .05r	7	44	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
2⅞	1¼	Un Cont .04t		11	1½	1½	1½	
11⅞	4⅛	Univ Rsrcs	77	24	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
13⅜	6⅞	Univ Sav .26	4	1	6¾	6¾	6¾—	⅛
22⅝	11½	UrisBldg wt		9	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
8⅝	3½	URS Systms	7	1	4	4	4 —	⅛
7	4	UVInd wt		5	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
		V						
7¼	3¼	Val DOr Ind	7	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
20⅝	8	ValleSt .95t	9	6	8⅝	8	8 —	½
6½	3⅞	Valley Mtal	36	7	5½	5½	5½	
24⅞	9½	Valmac .40b	4	80	19⅞	18	19⅞+	1⅛
5½	2⅝	ValueLin D		2	3	3	3	
15⅝	8½	VanDorn .28	7	13	10¼	10	10 —	⅛
3⅞	2	Varo Inc	8	17	2⅜	2⅝	2½+	⅛
23	12¼	Veecolns .24	8	3	15½	15½	15½+	¼
5¼	2¼	Vernitron	9	8	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
5½	1½	Vertipli Inc	11	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅛	1⅝	Viewlex		10	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
14⅝	6⅛	Viking Genl	1	9	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
9⅛	4	Vikoa Inc	64	49	4⅝	4¼	4½—	⅛
8¼	5	VLN Corp	6	7	6	5¾	6	
17¾	9⅝	Voplex .48	5	1	10	10	10	
7½	3⅞	Vulc Cp .10	12	1	4	4	4	
5⅝	4⅞	Vulc Inc .30	6	2	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
		W						
7⅝	4¼	WabMag .10	11	1	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
17⅝	6⅞	Wacknht .28	8	1	8	8	8 +	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	WagnrEl .43	6	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Walnoco Oil	18	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
17⅜	13⅜	WalcoN .25r	7	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
22⅝	10⅛	WardCR Dg	21	11	15⅜	15⅜	15¼+	¼
14	3½	WarC pfC.05		82	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
37	18⅝	WasPstB .40	8	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
15	12⅝	WasRIT 1.04	13	9	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
9	4⅜	Walsco .05e	8	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
5⅞	3⅝	Welman Co	5	13	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
27⅛	12⅛	WellsNat Sv	20	6	27	27	27 —	⅛
22¼	10⅛	WestChP .72	9	4	10½	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Westats Pil		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	4	Westn Decal	22	53	6 3-16	5⅞	6 3-16+	3-16
20⅝	13⅝	Westn Finl	5	25	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
15⅝	5⅜	Westran Ind	8	61	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
4⅞	2½	Whitehal Cp	7	15	3¼	3	3¼+	⅛
2¾	¾	Whittakr wt		2	1	15-16	15-16—	1-16
2½	1	Wichita Ind		2	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Willcx Gibb	6	10	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
16⅝	7⅝	Wmhous .20	5	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
5⅛	3⅞	WilshrO .20t	16	33	4⅜	4¼	4¼—	⅛
12⅝	7⅞	WilsonCo .80	7	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	
5⅞	3	WilsonBr .30	6	6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
4½	2⅜	WilsonPh .12	25	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
10⅝	7¼	Winkimn .40	6	1	8½	8½	8½	
7⅞	3⅝	Winston Mil	5	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	
16	4	WolfHB .24	6	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
9⅝	6¼	Wolv Ind .32	6	10	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
22	7½	Wood In .72t	5	7	9⅛	9	9	
13	4⅜	Woodmoor	4	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
12⅞	6¼	Worces Cont	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
12⅝	7	Work Wr .60	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
16⅞	7	Wrather Cp	73	4	8⅞	8¾	8⅞+	⅛
1⅝	13-16	Wright Har		34	1-16	1	1	
10¼	3½	WTC Air .10	8	11	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Wyle Labs	8	10	3	3	3	
29⅞	8	Wynn Intl	6	7	13	12½	12¾—	¼
14⅛	10	WymBan .40	8	20	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅜
5⅝	3⅝	Wyomising	20	5	4	4	4	
		Y						
17⅝	11¾	Yaes Ind	8	41	14⅝	14	14 —	⅜
		Z						
4⅞	3½	Zero Mfg	9	7	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Closing prices on Aug. 17, 1973

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	4.73	4.83
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	4.25	4.66
Incom	3.62	3.97
Insur	7.91	8.67
Advisrs	4.12	4.50
Aetna F	8.23	8.96
Aetna Shr	13.47	14.72
Afutur F	9.37	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.61	.67
Allstate	12.41	13.34
Alpha	12.83	14.02
Amcap	4.63	5.02
Am Diver	9.07	9.91
Am Eqity	4.44	4.87
Amer Express:		
Capit	7.30	7.98
Incme	8.16	8.92
Invest	7.72	8.44
Specl	7.42	8.11
Stock	7.26	7.93
Am Grth	5.84	6.38
Am Insin	4.75	5.19
Am Invs	4.65	N.L.
Am Mutl	7.95	8.69
AmN Gth	2.24	2.45
Anchor Group:		
Capit	4.64	5.68
Grwth	7.68	8.42
Incme	6.90	7.56
Fd Inv	7.39	8.10
Vent	8.41	9.22
Wash N	11.59	12.70
Astron	3.70	4.04
Audax Fd	7.90	8.63
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.55	4.95
Fnd B	6.86	7.46
Stock	5.66	6.19
Scien	4.02	4.37
BLC Grth	10.97	11.99
Babson	10.51	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	7.04	7.49
Bayrk Gr	5.66	6.02
Beacn Hil	8.79	N.L.
Beacn In	10.73	N.L.
Berg Ken	11.63	N.L.
Berk Gth	4.04	4.42
Bondstk	4.73	5.14
Bost Fdn	9.41	10.28
Brwn Fd	3.22	3.55
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	12.58	13.78
Capdn	21.71	23.77
Divid	3.54	3.88
NatW S	9.71	10.63
NY Vnt	10.67	11.68
Burnh Fd	9.52	N.L.
CG Fund	9.87	10.67
Cap Trin	11.10	12.13
Centry Sh	13.21	14.44
Channing Funds:		
Balan	10.28	11.23
Bond	8.93	9.76
Com St	1.27	1.39
Grwth	5.14	5.62
Incom	6.62	7.23
Specl	1.75	1.91
Vent	8.25	9.02
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	8.21	8.97
Frt Cap	5.15	5.63
Shrhld	6.92	7.56
Specl	5.73	6.27
Chemicl	10.45	11.42
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	9.23	10.09
Equty	3.19	3.49
Fund	9.70	10.60
Grwth	5.96	6.51
Incom	9.47	10.35
Vent	3.21	3.51
Colu Grth	11.24	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.08	1.17
Cwlth C	1.35	1.46
Comp Gr	6.54	7.15
Comp Cp	4.77	5.23
Comp Bd	8.37	8.77
Comp Fd	7.18	7.80
Concord	9.14	N.L.
Cons Inv	10.75	11.25
Consiel G	5.24	5.73
Cont Mut	7.50	N.L.
Cont Gth	7.14	7.26
Ctry Cap	12.63	13.65
Crn WDiv	5.40	5.90
Crn WDal	6.08	6.64
Davge Fd	8.69	N.L.
deVegh	57.24	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	9.31	10.17
Delaw	9.14	9.99
Delta	4.65	5.07
Dir Cap	4.93	5.40
Dodg Cox	14.86	N.L.
Drexel	10.31	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	10.33	11.29
Equit	3.74	4.00
Levgs	14.41	15.79
Spl Inc	7.24	7.93
Third C	9.79	10.73
E&E Fd	3.17	N.L.
Eagle Gr	7.03	7.73
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.33	10.20
Grwth	13.90	15.19
Incom	5.83	6.37
Specl	6.97	7.64
Stock	12.45	13.61
Ebrstdt	10.06	10.97
EDIE Spl	21.94	N.L.
EFC Managemnt:		
Eq Gth	7.55	8.25
Eq Pro	2.98	3.26
Fd Am	7.23	7.90
Egret Gt	12.63	13.08
Ellun Tr	15.91	
Emer Sec	3.67	4.01
Energy	11.22	N.L.
Fairfld	7.84	8.57
Farm Bu	9.37	N.L.
Fed Res	9.17	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.60	9.45
Capit	11.35	12.42
Contfd	9.08	
Conv	6.98	7.27
Dstny	6.13	
Essex	10.27	
Evrst	10.64	11.63
Fidel	15.13	16.59
Puritn	8.92	9.75
Salem	3.98	4.35
Trend	23.44	25.62
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.10	N.L.
Indust	4.26	N.L.
Incom	5.41	N.L.
Vent	4.05	N.L.
FstFd Va	10.96	11.98
Fst Investors:		
Disco	5.33	5.81
Grwth	6.97	7.66
Stock	7.46	8.18
Fst Mult	8.33	N.L.
Forum Group:		
Climb F	8.93	N.L.
100 Fd	10.67	N.L.
101 Fd	7.87	N.L.
Twen F	5.97	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.50	4.97
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.31	5.80
Incom	11.61	12.69
Mutal	8.72	9.53
Specl	10.95	11.97
Foursq	8.55	9.34
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	7.62	8.35
Grwth	7.35	8.05
Utils	4.87	5.36
Incom	1.86	2.04
US Gov	9.60	10.52
Capit	4.57	5.03
Equit	4.28	4.69
Frkln Lfe	11.44	12.53
FdF Dep	9.06	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.72	9.53
Impac	7.60	8.31
Ind Trd	10.84	11.85
Pilot	7.37	8.05
Gatewy	7.28	7.87
GE S& S	35.38	
Gen Sec	6.33	N.L.
Group Sec:		
Apex	5.49	6.00
Balan	7.51	8.21
Com St	10.66	11.66
GrthFd A	4.20	4.59
Grth Ind	21.01	N.L.
Guard M	22.32	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.92	4.28
Grwth	6.71	7.33
Incom	6.00	6.56
H&C Fd	10.45	N.L.
H&C Lev	8.04	N.L.
Hedb Gor	8.03	8.74
Hedge	5.27	
Herifgu	1.73	1.90
Hor Man	18.14	19.61
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.01	4.38
Incom	3.94	4.31
Trus sh	12.57	13.74
Trus un	3.39	
Imp Cap	9.46	10.34
Imp Gth	7.14	7.83
IncF Am	12.50	13.66
IncF Bos	6.00	6.53
Industry	2.91	3.19
INTGN	8.36	9.03
Int Invst	34.85	38.20
Inver Gth	8.16	N.L.
ICA	12.52	13.79
Inv Guld	6.98	N.L.
Inv Indic	3.07	
Inves Bos	10.83	11.84
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	7.10	7.78
Capit G	2.63	2.83
Capit S	5.39	5.91
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	6.56	
IDS ndi	5.94	6.46
Mutl	9.45	10.27
Prog	4.30	4.67
Stock	19.21	20.88
Select	9.25	9.95
Var Py	6.63	9.24
Inv Resh	4.91	5.37
Istel	20.73	21.37
Ivy	6.72	
JP GrthF	8.71	9.47
Janus F	16.98	N.L.
J Hanck	7.6?	8.33
J Hanc Sl	8.07	8.77
Johnstn	23.63	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.5?	4.4?
Cus B1	18.63	19.46
Cus B2	19.23	21.01
Cus B4	8.14	8.92
Cus K1	6.39	7.33
Cus K2	5.86	6.42
Cus S1	22.12	24.25
Cus S2	11.17	12.24
Cus S3	7.72	8.45
Cus S4	4.15	4.55
Polar	3.57	3.93
Knickb	5.90	6.47
Knick Gt	7.22	7.91
Land Gth	6.45	6.99
Lenox Fd	5.13	N.L.
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	14.69	16.33
Lex Gr	6.27	6.85
Lex Rh	13.36	14.38
Librty Fd	5.18	5.66
Life Ins	8.18	8.94
Linc Ntl	6.92	7.56
Ling	3.22	
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	12.76	N.L.
Mut	14.21	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affiltd	6.35	6.95
A Bus	2.86	3.29
Bnd Db	9.63	10.52
Luth Bro	10.27	11.23
Luth Inc	9.30	10.07
Magna Funds:		
MagC	3.52	3.85
Incom	8.44	9.22
Prgm	7.71	8.43
Manhtn	3.92	4.28
Massachusetts Co:		
Freed	7.50	8.22
Indep	7.85	8.60
Mass	11.13	12.23
Mass Financl:		
MIT	10.93	11.95
MIG	12.83	13.9?
MID	13.03	14.23
MFD	12.89	14.09
MCD	14.22	15.54
Mates	2.04	N.L.
Mathers	11.03	N.L.
Mid AM	5.17	5.65
MONY F	10.38	11.34
MSB Fd	13.66	N.L.
Mut Ben	9.67	10.57
MIF Fd	7.39	7.99
MIF Gth	4.37	4.77
M OmaG	4.66	5.07
M Omahl	8.62	9.37
Mut Shrs	14.87	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.87	N.L.
NEA Mut	9.21	9.40
Natl Ind	9.63	N.W.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	8.56	9.35
Bond	4.78	5.18
Divid	3.44	3.76
Grwth	6.48	7.08
Pf Stk	5.87	6.42
Incom	4.61	5.04
Stock	6.40	6.99
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	15.51	16.86
Groth	10.63	11.52
Side	16.37	17.77
Neuw Cet	4.97	N.L.
Neuw Fd	8.70	N.L.
New Per	13.49	14.74
New Wld	12.03	13.15
Newton	13.49	14.74
Nich Strg	16.28	N.L.
Noreast	15.17	N.L.
Oceangr	6.44	N.L.
Omega	7.53	7.65
One WmS	16.01	N.L.
ONeill Fd	11.78	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	7.07	7.73
AIM	10.03	10.96
Time	6.93	7.54
OTC Sec	9.40	10.23
Param M	7.32	8.00
Paul Rvr	7.04	7.69
Pegas Fd	4.95	5.43
Penn Sq	6.59	N.L.
Pa Mut	unavail	
Phila	6.43	7.01
Pine St	9.84	N.L.
Pine Tree	2.94	3.20
Pioneer Fund:		
Enirp	7.09	7.75
Fund	11.27	12.32
II	9.38	10.25
Plan Inv	8.62	9.42
Pilgrm	12.30	13.44
Price Funds:		
Grwth	13.18	N.L.
N Era	11.18	N.L.
N Horiz	9.71	N.L.
Pro Fund	7.99	N.L.
Provid	3.90	4.26
Prov Gth	8.18	8.94
Pru SIP	9.12	11.06
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	10.43	11.40
Equit	8.72	9.53
Georg	14.88	16.26
Grwth	10.92	11.93
Incom	7.78	8.50
Invest	9.43	10.32
Vista	10.29	11.25
Voyag	8.25	9.16
Revere	6.76	7.37
Rinfret	12.59	
Safec Eqt	8.87	9.82
Sagttars	2.33	N.L.
Schustr	8.31	9.08
Schrst Sp	8.54	9.33
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	16.76	N.L.
Specl	29.28	N.L.
Balan	15.84	N.L.
Com St	10.39	N.L.
Seab Lev	4.28	4.80
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.32	3.64
Invest	6.44	7.05
Ultra	6.85	7.51
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	7.97	N.L.
Sel Opp	9.76	N.L.
Sel Spl	12.65	N.L.
Sent Gth	9.49	10.32
Sentry F	13.32	14.48
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.29	3.60
Entrp	5.44	5.95
Fler Fd	3.78	4.13
Harbr	7.11	7.77
Legal	6.00	6.56
Pace	7.44	8.13
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	17.98	19.65
Incom	16.63	18.17
Invest	9.22	10.08
Sherm D	11.59	N.L.
Side Fd	6.82	7.48
Sigma Fund:		
Capit	7.20	7.87
Invest	10.01	10.94
Trust	7.53	8.23
Vent	8.75	9.56
SB Eqty	9.93	N.L.
SB I&Gr	10.49	N.L.
SoGen Intl	12.23	12.81
Sw Invs	7.73	8.36
Swin Gt	6.00	6.50
Sover Inv	11.05	12.10
Spectra F	5.60	5.48
S&P IntD	6.49	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.64	5.07
Div Fd	4.93	5.39
Prog F	4.90	5.36
StFrm Gt	4.65	N.L.
S Frm In	8.64	N.L.
State St	44.75	45.15
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.92	N.L.
Asso F	1.15	N.L.
Invest	1.32	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	20.35	N.L.
Cap O	10.19	N.L.
Stock	14.52	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	6.00	6.58
Incom	8.00	8.77
Sumit	8.60	9.42
Tech	6.15	6.74
Sync Gth	6.55	7.16
TMR App	8.63	9.43
Temp Gt	8.38	9.16
Towr Cap	5.82	N.L.
Trns Cap	8.28	9.00
Trav Eq	9.98	10.94
Tudr Hed	11.08	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.57	2.82
TwnC Inc	3.76	4.12
USAA Gt	10.78	N.L.
US GovSe	9.95	10.10
Unit Mut	8.37	9.15
Unifund	8.68	9.49
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	13.17	14.39
Nat Inv	8.32	9.09
U Cap	8.71	9.52
Whteh	2.33	13.43
United Funds:		
Accm	6.96	7.63
Bond	7.58	8.31
Con Gr	9.60	10.52
Con Inc	9.52	10.43
Incom	13.12	14.38
Scien	6.70	7.34
Vang	6.72	7.36
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	5.19	5.67
Incom	4.15	4.55
Lev Grt	6.66	6.96
Spl Sit	3.14	3.44
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	6.94	7.58
Comm	[illegible]	8.30
Specl	7.04	7.69
Vandrbt	4.48	4.90
Vanguard	1.43	1.56
Vang TN	6.17	
Var In P	3.72	4.04
Viking	5.34	N.L.
Wall St G	7.49	8.19
Wash M	10.58	11.56
Weing Eq	10.63	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	21.93	23.97
Ivest	9.47	10.35
Morg	11.16	12.20
Techv	7.20	
Trust	11.60	12.68
Wellsl	11.55	12.62
Welltn	10.69	11.68
Windr	7.20	7.87
West Ind	3.36	3.68
Westf Grt	8.38	9.11
Wisc Fd	5.43	5.94
Ziegler	9.34	0.20

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Aug. 17, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$5.56
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$6.32
(w) Australia Fund	$5.43
AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.:	
— (c) Globvalor	SF65.00
(w) Andreae Equity	Can.$5.36
(w) Apollo/Tempus iss.pr.	SF99.24
(w) Apollo Fund S.A.	$37.10
(w) Aries Fund	$33.76
(w) Asea Corporation	DM17.11
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$10.56
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$7.25
AUSTRALIAN INV. MGN. GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.($U.S.)	$2.78
— (w) Fd Austral Sterling	Aus.$?.70
— (w) Prop. Bond Aust.	Aus.$1.2?
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$8.56
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF917.50
— (d) Conbar	SF924.00
— (d) Grobar	SF706.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF935.00
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BIF Growth Fund	$5.83
— (w) BIF Japan Fund	$12.37
— (w) BIF Trust S.A.	$10.19
— (w) BIF Income Fund	$9.58
(w) Bronn & Wall. Fd. Int'L	$50.02
(w) Brownfinvest	$19.77
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$19.22
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can $15.20
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	Can $5.23
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.71
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$11.56
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF986
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh.	$721.15
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fnd.	$885.22
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$8.61
(w) Convert.Fd Int.B Certs.	$11.20
(r) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$9.11
(w) Convert. Sec. N.V.	$808.63
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF92.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF91.50
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF154.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF92.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF380.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	SF5.70
(w) D.G.C.	$55.39
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$9.95
(d) Delta Multifund	$9.78
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 9,670
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'L	$10.65
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.	$11.37
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$6.87
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—
(d) Eurunion	$49.65
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$6.28
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$11.19
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$20.85
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$24.68
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$9.70
(d) Fiducem	BF1,128
(d) Finance Union	$10.40
(w) First Fund	$13.14
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$4.11
— (w) Int'l Min. Petr.Fd.	$9.11
— (i) Austl.Ld&Prop.Fd.	Bah $11.67
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$33.61
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$78.80
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$60.25
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$25.26
(w) Fonselex Issue Fr.	SF3,467
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF87.70
(d) Fonditalia	$12.04
(d) Fund of Nations	$8.19
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$9.53
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	Berm.$24.33
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	Berm.$6.55
(w) Guardian Gr.Fd.Int'l	$8.43
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV	$4,633
(w) Hedged Investors	$10.870
(i) H.O.I.T./Hobet	$31.00
(d) ICOFUND	$12.30
(w) INGROW	$22.21
(d) Interfix	SF376.90
(d) Interfund S.A.	$11.99
(d) Interitalia	Lire 8,900
(w) Intermarket Fund	$107.48
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$21.38
(r) Int'l Invest. Network	$10.10
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd.	Can.$5.18
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$51.45
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$10.96
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$10.73
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$16.56
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$51.91
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$16.64
JARDINE FLEMING	
— (r) Jardine East Trust	$77.70
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$49.77
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$21.51
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,877
(w) Keyfund	$7.96
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int.F.	$10.34
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$21.23
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$19.01
LLOYDS & BOLSA-TYNDALL:	
+†(r) L&B-T 3-way Fd.Ltd	£1.67
+†(w) L&B-T Multi-wayFd.	SF496.00
+†(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF500.50
(w) Luxfund	$22.40
(r) Marlin Fund	$[illegible]
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$[illegible]
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$4.15
(d) Neuwirth Int. Fund	$[illegible]
(w) N.A.M.F.	$94.[illegible]
(w) Nippon Fund	$[illegible]
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.36
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$[illegible]
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	$[illegible]
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$[illegible]
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,954
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF1,54?
(d) Rentinvest	LF957
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$[illegible]
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$15.07
— (d) Global Fund	$[illegible]
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF71.25
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$5.55
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.46
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$[illegible]
— (d) Share Realty	$[illegible]
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$[illegible]
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$[illegible]
— (d) Harbor Fund	$[illegible]
S.M.C FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$[illegible]
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF[illegible]
— (d) I.T.F.	$[illegible]
(w) SMH I	DM90.[illegible]
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parlon Sw. R. Est.	SF[illegible]
— (r) Securswiss	SF[illegible]
(w) Stanhope Transat. Ltd.	$[illegible]
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$[illegible]
(w) Star Fund	$[illegible]
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$[illegible]
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF[illegible]
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF[illegible]
— (d) Universal Fund	SF[illegible]
(r) Talent Global Fund	$[illegible]
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea.)	$[illegible]
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. NV	$40.55
(w) Tokyo Valor	$[illegible]
(w) Transpacific Fund	$[illegible]
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fund	$[illegible]
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$[illegible]
+ (r) Overseas (Stg) Ltd.	£[illegible]
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	£[illegible]
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF[illegible]
— (d) Bond Invest	SF[illegible]
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF[illegible]
— (d) Eurit Europ. Sh.	SF157.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF110.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF77.50
— (d) Pacific-Invest	—
— (d) Romctac-Invest	SF451.00
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF[illegible]
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF171.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM[illegible]
— (d) Europafonds	DM[illegible]
— (d) Unifonds	DM21.55
— (d) Unirenta	DM49.24
— (d) Unispecial I	DM57.60
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$3.16
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$[illegible]
(w) Universal Sav. Equity	Can $7.99
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$5.85
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,459.46
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$1,696.15
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$519.78
(w) Worldwide Securities	$38.45
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,044.19

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — asked.

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Tokyo Exchange

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	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	845	Matsu El Wks	754
Canon Camera	261	Mitsubi Hvy In.	235
Dai Nip. Print.	362	Mitsubi Corp.	479
Fuji Bank	581	Mitsui Co.	570
Fuji Photo	323	Mitsukoshi	623
Hitachi	252	Nippon Elec.	219
Honda Motor	738	Sharp	241
C Itoh	688	Shiseido	1,150
Jap. Air Lines	2,440	Sony Corp.	4,380
Kansai El P.	930	Sumitomo Bk	595
Kao Soap	369	Taisho Marine	535
Kirin Brewery	375	Takeda Chem.	236
Komatsu	300	Teijin	277
Kubota I Wks	399	Tokyo Marine	537
Matsu E Ind.	640	Toray	263
		Toyota Motor	735

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	126.1	126.4	144.8	126.1
Brussels	156.73	156.47	166.86	154.14
Frankfurt	122.00	132.66	156.21	116.25
London 30	439.9	431.1	509.5	414.9
London 500	181.28	181.61	217.35	175.40
Milan	113.51	113.21	147.36	95.40
Paris	101.5	101.8	118.3	99.8
Sydney	562.95	551.06	667.27	521.40
Tokyo (n)	363.68	370.08	422.48	340.11
Tokyo (o)	4634.45	4657.03	5359.74	4377.77
Zurich	344.0	343.7	418.3	333.2

(n) new. (o) old.

Eurodollars

Aug. 17, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	10 3/8	10 5/8	—
One Month	11 7/16	11 9/16	+ 5/8
3 Months	11 7/16	11 9/16	+ 3/8
6 Months	11 5/16	11 7/16	+ 1/4
One Year	10 7/16	10 9/16	—

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Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Aug. 17, 1973

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
18077	Abitibi	$12½	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
3916	Acres Ltd	$14½	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
3600	Agnico E	495	475	495	+10
500	Agra Ind	$10	10	10 +	¼
10265	Alta Gas T	$12⅝	11¾	12 —	⅛
350	Algo Cent	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
1000	Alminex	700	690	690	
675	Atco Ind	$13½	13	13 —	⅜
8175	Bank N S	$34¼	33⅞	34¼+	½
7100	Baton B	$10⅜	10¼	10¼—	⅛
8654	Bell Canad	$40⅝	40⅜	40⅜—	⅛
1488	Bellm	$15½	15⅜	15⅜—	½
2700	Block Bros	290	280	285	
300	Bovis Cor	220	210	220	
30918	BP Can	$16	15⅝	16 +	⅛
45	Bralor Res	215	215	215	
951	Bramalea	480	480	480	
302	Bramoda	59	59	59	
6410	Brenda M	760	725	740	+25
100	BC Forest	$19	19	19 —	¼
10075	BC Phone	$51⅜	51	51 —	½
6603	Brunswk	500	480	500	+20
340	Budd Auto	$13⅝	13⅜	13⅝+	⅛
245	Burns Fds	$15⅜	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
300	Cad Dev	$12½	12½	12½—	⅛
3800	Cal Pow	$23¼	23	23 —	⅛
7650	Camflo	775	750	750	—10
1071	Campeau	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
3100	Can Perm	$18⅜	17⅞	18⅜+	⅛
17300	C Tung	240	233	240	— 5
12204	C Imp Bank	$29⅝	29¼	[illegible]	
691	CIL	$15	14¼	14⅞—	⅛
4973	Cdn Tire A	$51	50½	50⅝+	⅛
1143	C Utilies	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
3214	Cassiar	$11⅛	11	11	
1950	Celanese	460	450	450	—10
89730	Chemalloy	325	300	325	+10
3975	Chieftan D	$11⅝	10⅞	11	
200	C Holiday I	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	¼
3078	Con Bldg	275	275	275	
183	Con Fardy	50	50	50	
8900	C Rambler	360	335	360	
1200	Con Distrb	$23⅞	23⅛	23⅛—	⅞
3591	Cons Gas	$15⅛	14¾	15 —	⅛
1063	Conwest	510	510	510	— 3
5825	Craigmt	780	770	775	+10
4200	Crush Intl	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
4563	Denison	$39¼	38⅛	38⅝—	⅛
560	Dicknsn	340	340	340	— 5
2806	Dofasco	$28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅛
400	Dom Store	$15	15	15 —	⅛
75	Dupont	$30½	30½	30½+	⅛
7035	Dylex L A	$7⅝	7¼	7¼	
700	Electro ltd	$11	13¼	13¼	
200	Emco	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
2525	Falcon C	$14⅜	14	14⅛+	⅛
1170	Falcon	$78⅜	77½	77½—	1½
65	Fed Ind Ltd	$6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
105	Francana	$10	10	10 —	⅛
800	Fraser	$21	21	21 —	½
2300	Gen Digtrb	$14	14	14	
5718	Gnt Mascr	320	300	305	—15
3495	Gibraltar	$13½	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
1500	Granduc	390	390	390	
150	Gt Collsds	805	805	805	—10
450	GL Paper	$24¼	24¼	24¼—	⅛
1780	Greyhnd	$19	18½	19 +	¼
400	Guar Trst	$11¼	11¼	11¼	
1500	Hambro C	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
619	vsbyllycto vToronto stocks sheet 4				
4400	Hawker S	460	450	460	+10
200	Hays Dna	$10¼	10¼	10¼+	¼
14205	Houston O	350	325	350	+15
4549	HB Oil Gas	$50	49⅞	50	
225	Huron Erl	$27½	27¼	27¼—	¼
3348	IAC	$17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
500	Inglis	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
328	Inland Gas	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3435	Impr Pipe	$23⅛	22⅞	22⅞—	½
600	Int Mogul	$13⅛	13½	13½—	½
5400	Inv Grp A	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2700	Kaiser Re	335	320	330	+ 5
500	Kaps Tran	$6⅛	6	6	
200	Kelsey H	$11½	11	11½	
2200	Kerr Add	$12⅛	12¾	12¾	
1800	Kofller	$6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
1866	Labatt	$26⅛	26	26⅛	
50	Lab Min	$42½	42½	42½	
840	Laura Sec	$8⅝	8	8 —	¼
1150	Lob Co A	$6¼	6	6	
1704	Lob Co B	$6½	6	6 —	¼
30	Loeb M	460	460	460	
100	Liberian	$12½	12½	12½	
500	Mclan H A	$13⅛	13¼	13¼	
6943	MB Ltd	$32⅜	32⅜	32⅜—	⅛
100	Mattgmi	$33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
100	McGraw H	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2150	Mat Stores	$18	18	18 —	⅛
7371	Microsyst	$9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
3500	Moore	$51	50⅞	51	
900	Murphy	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
5455	Noranda A	$52	51	51⅛	
800	Orchan	495	490	495	+ 5
1815	OSF Ind	$8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
3800	Oshawa A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
1900	Pamour	580	565	565	— 5
1200	PanCan P	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
83	Patino N V	$20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
100	Pembin A	425	425	425	+15
10000	Pembin B	480	400	400	—30
18	Petrofina	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
2860	Pine Point	$35	34½	34½—	1½
1870	Rapid Dta	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	½
400	Rayrock	131	131	131	
5	Redpath I	$25¾	25¾	25¾	
610	Read Oslr A	$10	10	10	
11450	Rothman	$15	13¾	15	+1¾
250	Scotts	$7½	7½	7½	
8650	Shell Can	$20½	20	20⅛+	⅜
2143	Sherritt	$16¼	16	16⅛	
300	Siebens	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
25418	Simpsons	$8⅛	7⅞	8 —	⅛
2975	Simpson S	$11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
400	Slater Sil	$10⅜	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
800	Stal W Can	$10½	10	10 —	⅛
275	Southam	$32	32	32	
11600	St Brodcst	$10⅜	10	10 —	⅜
3546	Stelco	$31⅛	30⅞	31⅛+	⅛
2650	Sleep R	153	152	153	— 2
2500	Sundale O	810	800	810	+10
700	Tara	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
3955	Teck Cor A	410	400	410	+10
165	Teck Cor B	370	370	370	+ 5
300	Teledyne	450	450	450	—10
607	Texaco	$67	66⅞	66⅞+	⅛
600	Thom Nes	$14¼	14	14	
2637	Tor Dm Bk	$34	33½	34 +	½
1200	Traders A	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
2165	Tr Can PL	$28⅛	28	28⅛	
1234	Trans Mt	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	¼
14717	U Siscoe	585	520	575	+55
111	Un Carbid	$16¼	16¾	16¾—	½
2670	Un Gas	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
115	Union Oil	$16½	16½	16½—	⅛
1300	Upp Can	280	280	280	
230	Van Der	$10	9⅞	10	
1600	Voyager P	680	610	610	—10
2516	Weldwod	$16¼	15⅝	16	
600	Westburne	$12⅝	12¼	12¼—	⅛
1300	W Cdn Seed	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
500	W Realty	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3700	Westnhse	$20	20	20 —	¼
730	Weston	$21¾	21⅝	21¾	
1045	White Pas	$11½	11½	11½	
300	Woodwd A	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
10836	Yk Bear	415	400	410	+10

Total sales 2,178,481 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1540	Algoma	$19¼	18	18 —	¼
119	Asbestos	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅜
13125	Bank Mont	$18	17⅞	17⅞	
7100	Bombard	375	375	375	
4000	Brinco	$6	6	6	
1025	CAE Ind	$10¼	10¼	10¼—	⅛
325	Can Cement	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
1300	Com BusM	$10	10	10	
6485	Con Bath	$25	24⅝	24⅝+	¼
100	Crn Zell A	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
400	Dom Bridge	$38	38	38 +	⅛
1400	Dom Text	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2630	Fncl Col	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
500	Imasco	$31½	31	31 —	½
3100	Ivaco	$11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
400	Laur Fin	$11⅜	11¼	11⅜+	⅛
800	Molson A	$24⅝	24¼	24⅝—	½
200	Phoenix C	325	310	310	—15
482	Power Cp	$11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
7455	Price Co	$15¾	15½	15⅝	
500	Rolland A	$9	9	9 +	⅛
1185	Royal Bank	$35½	35¼	35½+	½
166	Royal Trust	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
200	Trizec	$21	21	21	

Total sales 748,268 shares.

European Gold Markets

Aug. 17, 1973

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London Fix	102.80	104.00	+ 1.00
Zurich	101.00	104.00	+ 1.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	104.83	106.79	+ 3.46

U.S. dollars per ounce.

The fine art of good eating is a favorite European pastime — and gourmets eat up the Tribune's food articles.

PEANUTS



B.C.



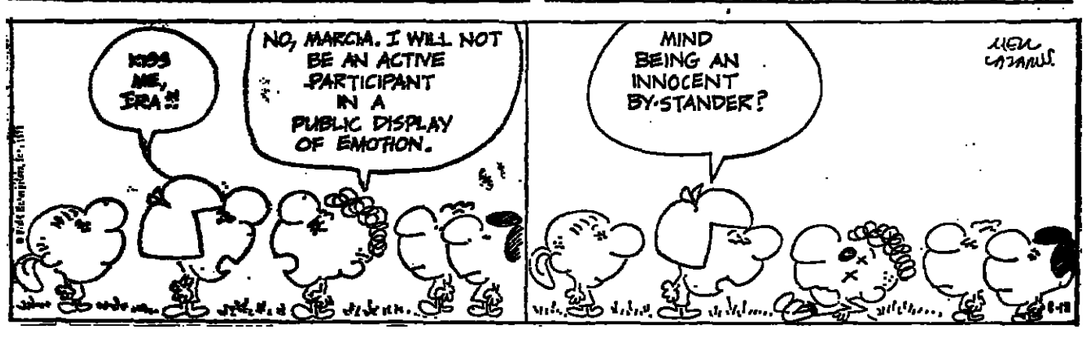
LI'L ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and MOM LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NALST

WADAR

VARGEN

DELPOW



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

"○○ ○ ○○○○"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PRINT SHEEP CACTUS MARTIN

Answer: One doesn't have to be in charge to command it—RESPECT

BOOKS

BURIED ALIVE

The Biography of Janis Joplin

By Myra Friedman. Illustrated. William Morrow & Co. 333 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Midge Decter

READING Myra Friedman's rich and richly observed biography, one is astonished to remind oneself that Janis Joplin's career—from her assumption into stardom to her last fatal encounter with heroin in October, 1970—took less than five years. Thus, though she is rendered in this book with all the respect and complexity of attitude owed to a completed life, she was at best merely a figure *in potentia*. Her death at 27 did not resolve, but only makes egregiously tactless to ask, all the questions that time must put to an important performing artist.

We do not know, for instance, whether her gift—obviously immense but also crude, untrained, harnessed to so much extra-musical force and so many extra-musical purposes—could have survived the violation to which she subjected it. We do not know whether her public persona could have been placed in fealty to the kind of intelligence needed to sustain it. We do not know if she could ever have effected that one small but necessary separation between private life and work that turns promise into a lasting career. That her suicide by an overdose (accidental or intentional, the word suicide must stand) clangs an irreversible answer to such questions can only make more poignant to her admirers the possibility that she was no more than a moment's enthusiasm.

Having said all this, however, we find that the problem of Janis Joplin does not rest. For if Janis dead tells us nothing more than that there are limits to the liberties one can take with the gift of life, Janis alive—singing and making what one's grandmother would have called a spectacle of herself—was proclaimed by a whole generation in our midst to represent their best and deepest impulses.

Yet all the while—as Myra Friedman so unblinkingly records—she was actually a person in the process of killing herself. In this startling gap between ideology and reality there lies a special promise: to know who Janis Joplin was is to know a good deal, if not indeed everything that matters, about the epidemic of antic despair that carried off so many of our children in the late 1960s.

Myra Friedman makes no such direct promise, of course, but she is clearly very much aware that the story she has to tell carries a weight of reference beyond her immediate subject. As careful and as painstaking as she is in reconstructing the details of Janis's life—and how glaringly magnified do all those standard banalities of adolescence become in the light of the knowledge that those years were not the beginning but after all the middle ones!—the real ballast of the book lies elsewhere. In passages about the life of Haight-Asbury, about the society of rock groups in various stations on the way up and down, about concerts and scenes in bars—to which the author was herself often a witness—"Buried Alive" is given over to the evocation of the hasty triumphs and steady lurking chaos that together comprise the aura within which Janis lived and took her meaning as a figure and died.

Miss Friedman was for three years in charge of Janis Joplin's press relations, which, given her client's penchant for rubbing the world's nose in her gaucheries and then recoiling in hysteria from the consequences, must frequently have been a thankless job. She was also her friend—perhaps, it is hard not to think by the end of this sorry tale of both public and private encouragement to self-destruction, one of her only friends.

The story that Miss Friedman tells is more than anything else the history of an addiction—possibly a whole bouquet of addictions—to heroin and, as Miss Friedman believes, to alcohol and to some curious substance of the soul produced in the interval between degradation and penitence. The rest of it is there, of course, the whole complement of stardom: concerts, recordings, the sudden flush of money, lovers male and female, friends old and new, enemies, hangers-on, free loaders; and the author, with an eye that is both cold and compassionate—the definition of true kindness—enables us to see these things as they were, shrinking neither from the high spirits nor the ugliness.

But that which the author of friendship has decreed to be the main motive force of this book is a simple question, a friend's question and yet surely the hardest of all questions for a friend to answer, namely, why did she have to go and do it. And in her careful, unjudging reconstruction she uncovers for us what we recognize immediately as the truth: This Janis is not a wild and reckless woman but an incorrigible child, who cannot discipline herself and so cannot find the means to stay alive.

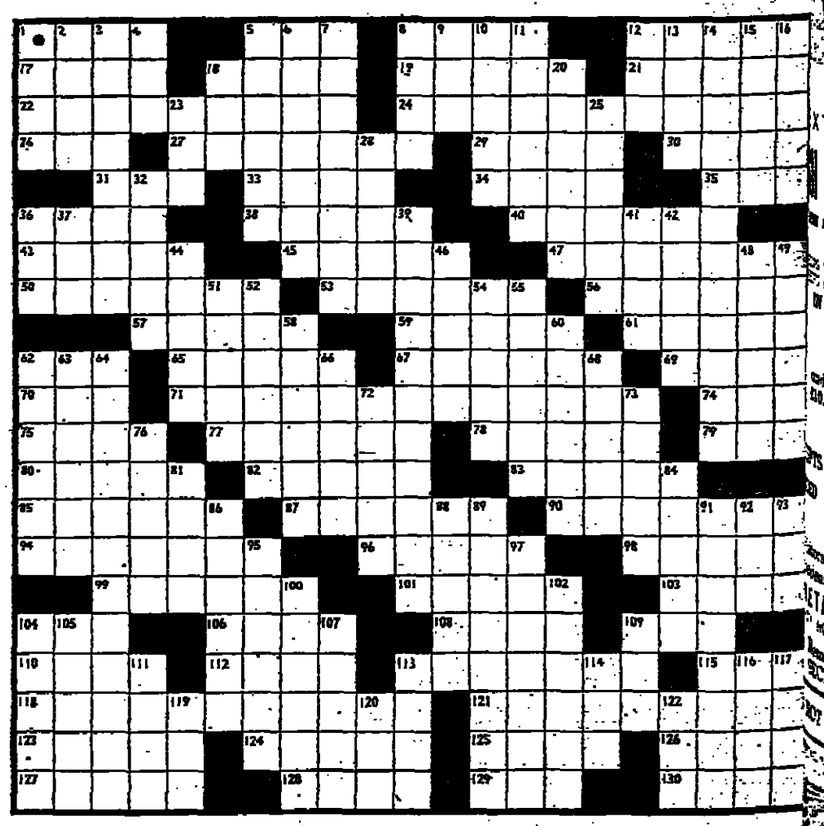
Miss Friedman makes it possible to understand not only Janis but the far more important issue of the huge and heated response to her. She has, in other words, written a truly serious and valuable, and genuinely *interesting*, book. To write seriously and truly interestingly on any aspect of popular culture is a thing rarely achieved, a sport between the mostly dull-minded sociologizing on the one hand and the callow show-biz tittle-tattling on the other, which together make up most of our literature on the subject. And that we should have such a book about that special enclave of the popular culture called, collectively, "rock" so encased by now in the hardening of legend and the small conceits of manner—is all the more extraordinary.

Midge Decter's most recent book was "The New Chastity and Other Arguments Against Women's Liberation." This review is abridged.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

HOOKUPS—By Elaine D. Schorr



ACROSS

1 "South Pacific" song locale
5 Metric measures: Abbr.
8 Do art work
12 Kind of note
17 Old Greek coin
18 Eli, for one
19 Bride, in Bonn
21 Venetian coin
22 Pacific explorer's activity
24 Mania for cutting hair
25 Comet's head
26 Scraps
28 Tenth of a sen
29 Rake
30 Represent
40 Aquarium fish
42 Do a tailoring job
45 Las Vegas area
47 Kind of poker, with 5 Down
50 Golf tourney
53 Big name in Troy
54 Baby wear
57 Hitchcock's 39
59 Pueblo people
61 Intimidate
62 John or Bonar
65 Louis XV word
67 Left out
69 Spanish child
70 *Go amiss*
71 Mild oath
74 Certain scholar's hour
76 Kind of hammer
77 Those not present
78 Flynn
79 Time periods: Abbr.
80 — — miss
82 Kind of geometry
83 Manse site
85 Symmetrized
87 Eat humble pie
90 Descendants of Shem
94 Quick attacks
96 Lifeless
98 Roman rooms
99 Entertain in a way
101 Webster and Beery
102 Grain
104 First 3 of 26
106 Causes soreness
108 Pintail duck
109 Month: Abbr.
110 Dear ones
112 Sea bird
113 Brimful
115 Thai isthmus
118 Star in dog-training class
121 Hugh Hefner, e.g.
122 Tilter's suit
124 Nutcracker, for one
125 Anthony
126 Immanuel
127 Statements: Abbr.
128 Boot liners
129 — — Darya (Soviet river)
130 "Picnic" author

DOWN

1 Chica or Raton
2 Eastern name
3 People in high places
4 Genre
5 See 47 Across
6 Fake furs
7 Organic frameworks
8 Falls off
9 — — la
10 Italian director, with 76 Down
11 Part of H.H.H.
15 Mdse.
17 Downfall
14 Antidote for upstaging
31 Catfish
42 Link of Northwest
44 Repeat a begging job
46 Rinds
48 Wall St. figure
49 Sutures
51 Glossy proof
52 Mast poles
54 Take for —
55 Ceremonial feasts
58 Man of Brazil
60 French porcelain
62 States of oblivion
63 Coming, in Italy
64 Stomach ache for Poe
66 Stone slab
68 Electron tube
72 Neath plant
73 S.A. beast
75 See 10 Down
81 Ow!
84 Saltpeter
85 M.S. or D.D.
88 Snare
89 Stamps on
91 Mail worker
92 Ice, in Bonn
93 Weaken
95 Belle and Bart
97 The Tiger's neighbor
100 Admin.
102 Gardener's gear
104 Spectral type
105 French café order
107 Brown color
109 Sandra or Ruby
111 Burma, for one
113 Wyo.: Abbr.
114 Cats or Tigs
116 Peeled
117 Stake
119 Asian ghouls: Abbr.
120 Common: Abbr.
122 Aspen sigh.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

D	I	A	M	O	N	P	I	R	O	S	A	T	I	E	A	D	E	C	U	P
A	I	N	T	N	O	L	I	N	E	M	E	I	N	L	A	I	X	G	O	W	E	I	R
L	O	S	E	P	S	I	L	L	Y	S	E	E	R	S	L	I	T	T	L	E	B	E	N
E	R	I	T	S	C	A	L	M	S	N	U	D	E	S	R	I	V	E	R	I	S
S	A	T	C	A	I	S	L	E	Y	B	A	R	O	N	F	I	N	A	L	S
S	O	R	E	S	L	A	G	E	R	R	A	V	E	I	L
R	A	K	E	W	E	E	D	S	O	B	E	R	P	R	U	N	E	S	G	O	D	S
A	V	O	I	D	S	P	E	T	E	R	A	B	E	T	O	R	E	I	L
C	I	O	N	S	G	I	A	S	I	S	T	O	V	E	S	S	I	E	N	N	A
E	N	D	E	H	O	O	T	O	R	E	S	A	I	T	L	A	S	I	T
D	E	B	I	N	E	W	Y	O	R	K	E	R	S	A	R	E	I	T	E	I	S
Y	E	A	R	N	S	H	A	O	R	T	E	S	C	A	R	P
S	E	D	A	T	E	S	R	O	B	E	R	T	L	I	T	H	A	W	E	M	A
A	B	O	R	T	I	S	B	O	N	E	A	T	T	I	E	C	I	A	S
B	A	I	L	I	L	Y	L	I	B	E	L	A	T	P	A	R	S	U	P	I	T	S
O	N	L	Y	P	O	G	O	E	C	R	U	S	J	A	V	E	G	E	T
T	O	Y	B	I	G	H	T	S	I	D	E	U	P	G	E	N	E	R	I	T	S
P	E	T	I	T	U	N	I	T	E	P	A	I	S	T	E
I	R	O	N	I	C	S	E	T	T	O	A	O	R	I	T	A	G	A	I	S
C	A	R	T	E	A	C	T	I	I	I	A	D	I	C	I	E	N	T
N	I	L	E	S	O	U	R	M	O	S	B	U	L	L	U	S	I	T	I	A
F	O	L	L	U	S	U	T	E	A	N	D	B	L	U	E	D	A	I	T	Y
B	Y	S	T	O	W	E	S	T	A	T	E	S	A	R	I	E	R	S

إهكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Soviet Union Extends Its Lead in World Games

U.S. Men Win In Basketball

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (AP).—David Thompson and Marvin Barnes led the U.S. men's basketball team today to a victory over Sweden, 130-31, and clinched a semifinal berth in the World University Games tournament.

It was the second one-sided triumph in two days for the unbeaten Americans, who are rated the severest threat to defending champion Soviet Union. They beat Great Britain, 123-57, yesterday.

The Americans won their four-team group and went into a round of 16.

"Despite the poor competition, we did a lot of things well," coach Ed Badger said. "It was just a morning warm-up, but the boys have had the ball moving well and they succeeded in getting a man open most of the time."

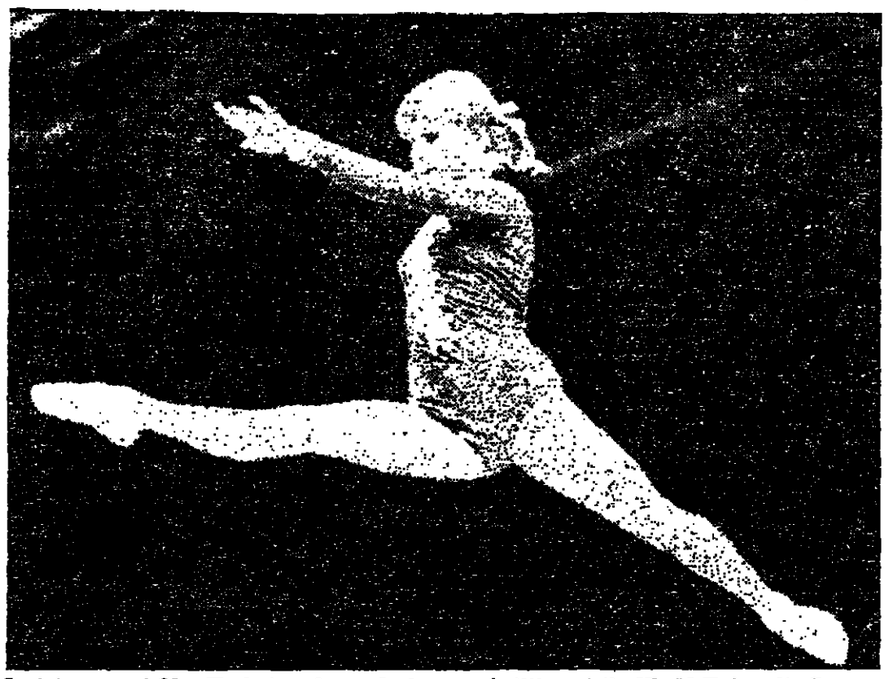
Badger said that the team is in excellent condition, although Mitchell Kupchak, a 6-9 forward from the University of North Carolina, has been suffering a charley horse on his left thigh.

Senegal Withdrew

"Kupchak will be ready for our next game," Badger said. Originally, the game would have been against Senegal, the fourth team in the group, but Senegal withdrew.

Badger said that, besides Kupchak, Gus Bailey of the University of Texas at El Paso has had a bad cold. "I let Bailey play only a few minutes; he seems okay," the coach added.

With the 6-4, high-leaping Thompson from North Carolina State and Barnes, a 6-9 forward from Providence College, again in key roles, the Americans ran up 16 points before the Swedes were able to score.



Soviet gymnast Olga Korbut performs during competition at the World University Games, where she won a gold medal, scoring a 9.7 out of a possible 10 points from the judges.

The Swedes ran in their basket after five minutes and trailed 57-17 at the half.

As in the opening game, Badger used all available players and experimented with different combinations. All combinations produced hard-driving basketball.

Tom Burleson, the 7-3 North Carolina State star who was a member of the Olympic team at Munich, led the American scoring with 24 points. Thompson had 21, extending his better than 20-point average, and Barnes had 18. Thompson and Barnes were pulled out in the early part of both halves.

None of the Swedes managed to score in double figures. Kay Carlsson was the high scorer with eight before fouling out.

U.S. Women Win

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (UPI).—The U.S. women's basketball team evened its record at the World University Games today with a 54-43 victory over France.

Patricia Head of Ashland City, Tenn., led all scorers with 13 points.

The Americans showed more poise and aggressiveness than in their first match, which they lost to the highly favored Soviet team, 92-43.

After the French moved to an early lead, the U.S. team came back to outscore the opposition 14-4 in the final minutes of the first period. Halftime score was 31 to 24.

The French team won its opening game, 64-63, in overtime against Mexico.

Wins 5 More Gold Medals

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, Aug. 17.—The Soviet Union picked up more gold medals today, to increase its total to nine, at the third day of the World University Games.

Yuri Silov took one gold for the Russians when he edged Silvio Leonard of Cuba in the 100-meter dash with a time of 10.3 seconds.

Faina Melnik added another by winning the discus with a toss of 64.54 meters (211 feet, one inch). The Olympic champion was well below her current world record of 67.56 (220 feet, 11 1/2 inches), but good enough to beat Romania's Argentina Menis, who had 60.82 (199 feet, 2 1/2 inches).

Nadezhda Tkatchenko gave the Soviet Union a gold medal by winning the women's pentathlon with 4,629 points. Another Soviet competitor, Tatiana Voroksbo, took the silver medal with 4,444 points, and Diane Jones of Canada captured the bronze with 4,370.

In other finals, Paola Pigni of Italy won the women's 1,500 meters with a time of four minutes, 10.7 seconds, and Finland's Mona-Lisa Pursiainen won the women's 100 meters in 11.4.

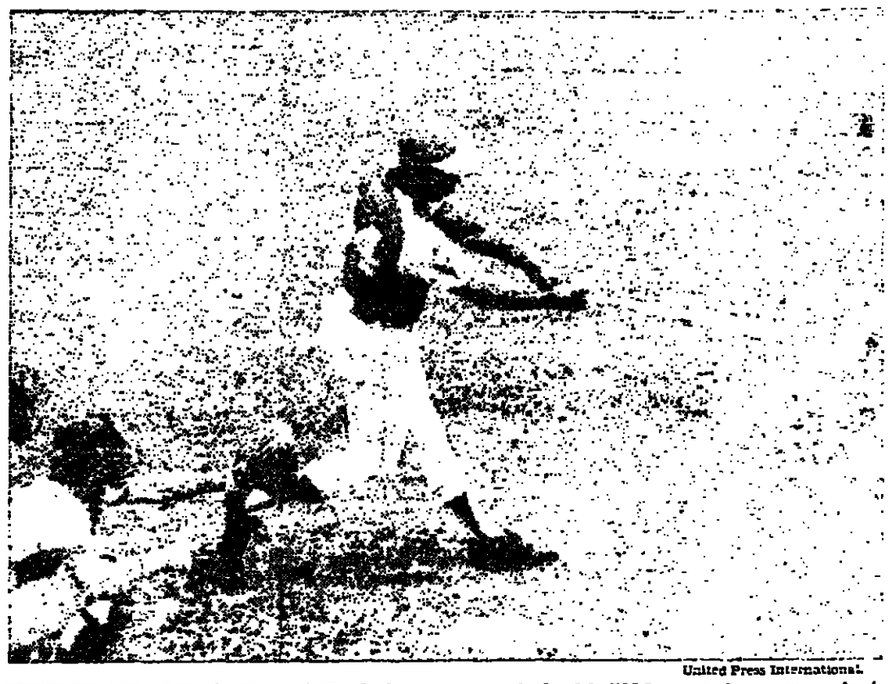
France's François Tracanelli, a student at UCLA, unleashed his best-ever 5.41 meters (17 feet, nine inches) to win the pole vault. Second was Yuri Isakov of the Soviet Union with 5.32 (17 feet, 4 3/4 inches), edging Terry Porter of Fort Worth, Texas, on the basis of fewer misses at the same height.

The Soviet Union's star sprinter, two-time Olympic gold medalist Valery Borzov, was confined to viewing the games in street clothes while nursing a pulled leg muscle.

At day's end, no one was even near the host Soviets in overall medal totals. Four nations—Yugoslavia, Italy, France and Finland—each had one gold medal.

The Soviet Union also won the men's team gymnastics gold medal. Japan won the men's gymnastics silver medal and Romania the bronze.

And away from the stadium, the Soviet success continued when Vladimir Nazlymov gave the Russians their second fencing gold medal in successive days, winning the men's individual sabre title. The Olympic bronze medalist overcame Hungarian Pal Gerevich to clinch the crown.



United Press International.

NUMBER 702—Atlanta Braves' Hank Aaron connects for his 702d career home run—just 12 under Babe Ruth's record of 714—during game against Chicago Cubs. Braves won, 10-2.

Indians Knock Royals Out of 1st

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 17 (UPI).—Ron Lolich drove in four runs last night with two doubles and a single and Chris Chambliss extended his hitting streak to 17 games with a homer and single, boosting the Cleveland Indians to a 10-4 victory over the Kansas City Royals.

The loss dropped the Royals one percentage point behind Oakland in the American League West. Dick Tidrow, 10-11, was the beneficiary of the Indians' attack, scattering nine hits.

Cleveland got to Royals ace Paul Splittorff, 15-7, for six runs in the first four innings, then continued the attack against relievers Bruce Dal Canton and Steve Mingori.

Kuhn Declines to Break Tie On Interleague Baseball Vote

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 17 (AP).—The American League's long campaign for interleague play lost yesterday when Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn declined to cast a tie-breaking vote, citing the National League's questioning of his power to do so.

While Kuhn left open the door to casting such a vote in the future, he concluded the majors' joint summer meetings by creating a special steering committee that will have broad authority to make recommendations on all baseball matters.

The committee, which will include two club owners from each league and Kuhn, will report at the leagues' winter meetings in Houston. Its members have not been named.

As expected, American League owners and officials were unanimously in favor of interleague play, believing that it would help narrow the National's considerable attendance advantage. The National League, however, was unanimously against it.

Kuhn said that the committee would have "authority unlimited in terms of areas in which it can make recommendations," but its creation was not a direct reaction to the interleague play impasse and it likely would explore many other issues. He said that one of its primary goals would be better communications between the leagues.

Kuhn, who favors limited interleague play, did not clarify the legal grounds on which his power to vote was challenged. He noted that he has voted on several other issues in the past.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	65	52	.556	—
Detroit	68	54	.550	1/2
New York	66	57	.537	2
Boston	62	57	.531	4
Milwaukee	59	59	.500	6 1/2
Cleveland	46	73	.387	19
Western Division				
Oakland	69	51	.575	—
Kansas City	70	52	.574	—
Minnesota	52	60	.492	16
Chicago	56	67	.473	17 1/2
California	54	63	.462	13 1/2
Texas	42	76	.356	26

Thursday's Results
Oakland 6, Boston 3.
Cleveland 10, Kansas City 4.

Friday's Games
Kansas City at Boston, night.
Chicago at Baltimore, night.
Minnesota at Cleveland, night.
New York at Texas, night.
Detroit at California, night.
Milwaukee at Oakland, night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	62	59	.512	—
Pittsburgh	57	60	.487	3
Montreal	57	62	.479	4
Chicago	56	64	.467	5 1/2
Philadelphia	55	65	.458	6 1/2
New York	53	65	.449	7 1/2
Western Division				
Los Angeles	76	45	.628	—
Cincinnati	74	48	.607	2 1/2
San Francisco	66	53	.555	9
Houston	64	58	.525	13
Atlanta	59	65	.476	18 1/2
San Diego	43	77	.358	32 1/2

Thursday's Results
Atlanta 10, Chicago 2.
San Francisco 2, Philadelphia 1.

Friday's Games
Chicago 5, Los Angeles 1.
Cincinnati at New York, night.
Atlanta at Montreal, night.
San Francisco at Pittsburgh, night.
Philadelphia at Houston, night.
San Diego at St. Louis, night.

Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta ..... 000 000 091—10 16 3
Chicago ..... 101 000 000—2 4 1
Harrison, J. Nlekro (7), Priscella (8) and Casanova, Dietz (8); Pappas, Locker (7), Aker (8), Burris (8) and Rudolph. W—J. Nlekro (1-0). L—Locker (5-8). HR—Aaron (29th).

Philadelphia .... 000 010 000—1 7 2
San Francisco ... 010 100 000—2 9 2
Breit (12-5) and Boone; Bradley, Sosa (8) and Radar. W—Bradley (10-11). HR—Boone (7th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Oakland ..... 100 110 300—6 11 1
Boston ..... 000 000 021—3 4 3
Blue (13-7) and Fosse; Curtis, Pole (7) and Fisk. L—Curtis (11-10). HR—Jackson 2 (28th and 29th), Fisk (22nd).

Cleveland ..... 031 221 001—10 16 2
Kansas City ... 001 010 002— 4 9 0
Tidrow (10-11) and Ellis; Splittorff, Dal Canton (4), Mingori (5), Hoerner (8) and Healy. L—Splittorff (15-7). HR—Chambliss (5th).

Friday

Losing Streak Ends for Cubs

CHICAGO, Aug. 17 (UPI).—Billy Williams drove in four runs with a bases-loaded single and a two-run homer and Bob Locker got out of a bases-loaded jam with one pitch in the ninth inning yesterday as the Chicago Cubs ended an 11-game losing streak, beating the Los Angeles Dodgers, 5-1.

Bill Bonham picked up his fifth victory against four losses, striking out nine, walking four and allowing only three hits in 8 1-3 innings, as the Cubs won for the first time since Rick Reuschel shut out Montreal, 3-0, on Aug. 3.

The Cubs loaded the bases in the third off loser Andy Messersmith on singles by Paul Popovich and Don Kessinger and a walk to Jose Cardenal. Williams singled up the middle scoring Popovich and Kessinger.

A single by Rick Monday, his steal of second and a double by Popovich produced the third Chicago run in the fourth.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS — At Wall, N.J., Margaret Court of Australia and Rosemary Casals of the United States scored victories in the $30,000 Jersey Shore Classic, but Billie Jean King and Kerry Melville were forced to withdraw because of injuries. Mrs. Court, the top seed, beat Laura Dupont of the United States, 6-1, 6-3. Miss Casals beat Christian Kemmer, 6-2, 6-2.

At Saratoga Meeting

Laurin Discovers Glorious Uncertainty of Turf

By Red Smith

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y., Aug. 17 (NYT).—Three Pinkertons with six-guns on the hip made a semicircle around Secretariat as the world's most famous thoroughbred, with a case of sniffles, left off plucking at the coverlet and walked from Barn 24 to the racetrack with George Davis on his withers.

Lucien Laurin, the trainer, and Mrs. John Tweedy, the Colt's owner, mounted an observation post on the backstretch and watched with fixed attention as Davis galloped Secretariat slowly once around the course. Then everybody walked back to the barn where the red horse bucked and played while Eddie Sweat washed him down. It was obvious that he had shaken off the cold that dictated his withdrawal from tomorrow's Travers Stakes, but not even this assurance that his champion was feeling himself again could relieve Laurin's depression.

Only half an hour earlier, the fast 4-year-old, Spanish Riddle, owner of the Saratoga record for six furlongs, had broken down, and the trainer was waiting for X-rays to indicate whether the horse's life could be saved. The X-rays, it turned out later, showed no fracture. Spanish Riddle's injury, incurred in a routine workout, was tentatively diagnosed as a torn suspensor muscle or ligament in the ankle. It was considered probable that he could be fixed up for stud service in Virginia.

Still, going to breakfast with Mrs. Tweedy on the clubhouse veranda, Laurin was a walking example of what Senor Horatio Luro, the philosopher of the pampas, has called "the glorious uncertainty of the turf."

Success Flowed Freely

During his two years in charge of the Meadow Stable horses, the sweet wine of success has flowed freely. Now came the heartburn.

Last year, Laurin aimed for the Triple Crown with Riva Ridge, and just barely missed. He won the first and third events, the Kentucky Derby and Belmont Stakes, but finished second in the Preakness. Then as the season wore on, Secretariat spread-eagled the 2-year-old field, was saluted as horse of the year and was syndicated for $6.08 million.

This year, Secretariat went charging through the Triple Crown series in a style that made him a celebrity of international renown, a television star to challenge Sam Ervin. After he demolished the Belmont Stakes field by 31 lengths, his fame penetrated the impregnable towers of Madison Avenue, inspiring a tobacco company to put up $200,000 for a match with Riva Ridge, who set a world record in the Brooklyn Handicap and hiked his bank account past a million dollars.

Meanwhile, the names Capito and Capital Asset were getting to be household words among livery stable households. They are 2-year-old half-brothers of Riva Ridge and Secretariat, and both won smartly the first time out of the barn.

Then the stable came to Saratoga. A longshot with a $114 mutuel whipped Riva Ridge.

In the same week, a good sprinter named Onion stretched his speed over a mile and an eighth and beat Secretariat.

Secretariat started coughing. One of the 2-year-olds got a sore back and it was decided to give both Capito and Capital Asset the rest of the year off. Finally, Spanish riddle broke down.

"I thought it would be the best meeting of my life," Laurin said, "and it's getting to be my worst."



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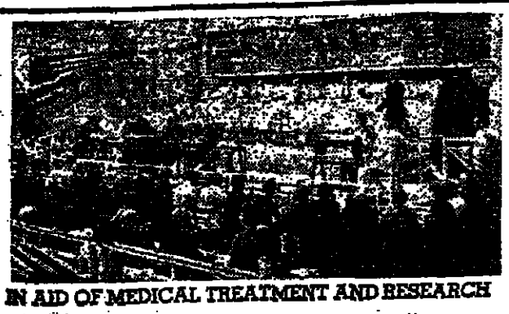
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IN AID OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

As They Meet Redskins

O.J. Simpson's Broken Rib Adds to NFL Bills Problems

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (UPI).—The Buffalo Bills open their new 80,000-seat stadium tonight against the Washington Redskins without their biggest star. O. J. Simpson, the National Football League's leading rusher last season and player of the year in the American Conference, has a broken rib.

Buffalo has had its offensive problems during the pre-season, failing to score a touchdown in a pair of losses, and coach Lou Saban will test rookie Joe Ferguson at quarterback against the NFC champions.

Ferguson, the Bills' No. 3 draft pick from Arkansas, will start ahead of veteran Dennis Shaw. The Bills, weak at running back with injuries to Simpson and Randy Jackson, yesterday acquired veteran Larry Watkins from Philadelphia for linebacker Dick Cunningham.

In the only action yesterday, the Pittsburgh Steelers feasted on the carcasses of quarterbacks John Reaves and Roman Gabriel as the Steelers beat Philadelphia, 17-3.

3 Interceptions

Reaves, in his second year, threw three interceptions in the first half and Gabriel, the high-priced acquisition from Los Angeles, found out why the Steeler defense is ranked among the best in the league. He completed only 2 of 13 passes and spent most of the night on his back checking the stars over Philadelphia.

Terry Hanratty relieved starter Terry Bradshaw at quarterback late in the third period and directed Pittsburgh to a pair of quick scores that sealed the game. Hanratty threw a 52-yard scoring pass to Ron Shanklin and set up Roy Gerela's 43-yard field goal. Preston Pearson drove six yards for the first Steeler score. Tom Dempsey's 47-yard field goal accounted for the Eagles' points.

Pittsburgh's defense has surrendered only one touchdown in three games.

In other pre-season action this weekend: Baltimore takes on Detroit at Memphis; Houston meets Green Bay at Milwaukee; Oakland plays Los Angeles at Berkeley, Calif.; St. Louis is at Denver; Minnesota at Kansas City; Chicago at Miami; New England at Atlanta, and New Orleans at Dallas, tomorrow. On Sunday, the New York Giants and the New York Jets tangle in New Haven, Conn.; Cleveland meets Cincinnati at Columbus, Ohio, and San Diego is at San Francisco.

In news from the camps, veteran safety Bryant Salter walked out of the San Diego camp without explanation. Charger coach Harland Svare said that Salter will be fined $150 for every day's training he misses.

Maynard to Start

The New York Jets said that veteran Don Maynard, the leading receiver in NFL history, will make his first start of the exhibition season against the Giants Sunday. Maynard, who broke in with the Giants in 1958, reported late to camp.

New England traded wide-receiver Tom Reynolds and linebacker Ken Lee to Chicago for draft choices, and Cleveland announced that veteran Canadian player Hugh McKinnis would start at running back Sunday in place of injured Bo Scott.

Dick Shiner, battling Pat Sullivan for the quarterback job at Atlanta, will start for the Falcons against New England tomorrow night and Bob Berry, traded away by Atlanta after last season, will be at quarterback in place of Fran Tarkenton for Minnsota against Kansas City.

Los Angeles will play against Oakland with two starting defensive backs, Eddie McMillan and Cullen Bryant, doubtful with injuries. The Rams also asked waivers on Edsel Garrison, a former star receiver at Southern California.

Bonlieu Is Hospitalized

CANNES, France, Aug. 17 (AP).—François Bonlieu, 36, a gold-medal skier for France in the giant slalom at the Innsbruck Olympics in 1964, was hospitalized with a fractured skull today after being found unconscious near the port here.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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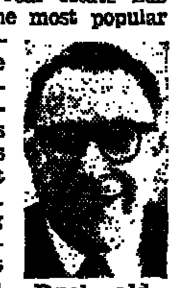
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Art Buchwald

The World of Monopoly

(Art Buchwald has gone off for a few weeks to forget about Watergate. He left behind some of his all-time favorite columns which he insists to the best of his recollection, at that point in time, and in hindsight, everyone wanted to read again.)

WASHINGTON—The weather had not been the greatest on Cape Cod that year, and I found myself spending a great deal of time playing the game of Monopoly with my children. This battle for real estate has probably been the most popular pastime for children for more than three decades, and its appeal now is as great as it was when it first came out in 1935.



Buchwald

The surprising thing about Monopoly is that while inflation has taken its toll in this country, the prices for real estate on the Monopoly board have remained the same for 33 years. It's very hard for a parent to explain to his children how lucky they are that they can still purchase Marvin Gardens for only $280.

"In my day," I told my children, "$280 was a lot of money, and you thought twice about buying Marvin Gardens before you plunked down cash for it. Now, the minute you land on it, you throw the money down as if it were water."

"Do you want to buy it, or don't you?" my 13-year-old son demanded.

"Don't rush me. If I buy Marvin Gardens, I'll have to buy Ventnor and Atlantic Avenues, and they've really gone to seed in 30 years. I'll wind up with a bunch of tenements on my hands."

* * *

"Will you please roll the dice?"

"I'm just trying to impress on you the value of a dollar," I said. "Monopoly is more than a game. I don't want you kids growing up thinking you can buy the Pennsylvania Railroad for $200. The Reading Railroad, maybe—but not the Pennsylvania."

"If you don't roll, you'll miss your turn."

"Now hear me out," I said. "You children must understand that every piece of real estate on this board is undervalued. When I was a child, we mortgaged everything just to own a piece of the Boardwalk. But today anybody can buy Boardwalk or Park Place. You kids don't appreciate Boardwalk and Park Place because you never had to work for them."

They pretended they didn't hear a word I said.

A dozen turns later I landed on "Chance." The card I picked up said, "Go to jail. Do not pass go. Do not collect $200."

"Wait a minute," I protested. "You can't just send a man to jail without charging him and advising him of his constitutional rights. Thirty years ago it could be done, but since then the Supreme Court has ruled that a man must be represented by a lawyer."

"You have to go to jail," my 10-year-old daughter said.

"I don't have to go to jail," I said. "Haven't you ever heard of the Mallory ruling or the Gideon case?"

* * *

My 12-year-old plunked my token in jail and took her turn. She landed on "Income Tax: pay 10 percent on $200."

"That's ridiculous," I cried, looking at the stack of money in front of her. "You should be at least in the 40 percent bracket. You own both the Water Works and the Electric Company. How do we pay for the war and the Great Society if you contribute only 10 percent of your income?"

Once again my protests fell on deaf ears.

Two hours later, through some dirty trading, my children controlled everything on the board except Baltic and Mediterranean Avenue, which I owned. Even 30 years ago, they were considered slum areas, and I begged the children for urban renewal funds. But none of them would give me any money.

"All right," I said. "If you won't lend me money for urban renewal, would you at least give me $25 for rat control?"

Once again they refused, and I decided that this was the only part of the game that had kept up with real life. When people own Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky Avenues, why should they give a darn what happens on Baltic and Mediterranean?

Mary Blume

'Its 44 hectares include 12,000 trees, insuring remarkably fresh air. Some 300 to 400 cats are said to live there and bird watchers have spotted such rarities as a brood of mandarin ducks.'

A Special Gaiety at Père Lachaise

PARIS (IHT).—The Père Lachaise cemetery is one of the three coolest places in Paris during a heat wave (the other two are Napoleon's tomb and the Mosquè). It is also a noted tourist attraction, the final resting place of famous writers (Proust, Colette, Gertrude Stein, Balzac, Musset), musicians (Chopin, Poulenc, Bizet), painters (Modigliani, Delacroix, Seurat, Géricault, David), entertainers (Piaf, Courteline, Yvette Guilbert, Bernhardt, Talma, Rachel), those who were notorious in their lifetimes (Stavisky, Maria Walewska, Isadora Duncan) and those who are remembered today chiefly as Paris street names (Branly, Delambre, Charles Floquet, Laffitte, Boissy d'Anglas). Above all, it is, according to French writer Michel Dansel, one of the liveliest spots in town.

Its 44 hectares include 12,000 trees, insuring remarkably fresh air. Some three to four hundred cats are said to live there, and bird watchers have spotted such rarities as a brood *of mandarin ducks. As for the people one finds there,* well, Andrew Marvell may have written, "The grave's a fine and private place/But none I think do there embrace," but on the *graves, according to Mr. Dansel, quite a lot goes on. Among the objets trouvés* at Père Lachaise on an ordinary day are shoes, handbags and what department stores refer to as intimate apparel.

In his new book, "Au Père Lachaise" published in Paris by Fayard, Mr. Dansel insists rather too heavily on what he describes as the erotic aspects of Père Lachaise but this may be part of what another new book on the cemetery, by an American, describes as a difference between the French and American views of death: the Americans, he says, fear death, the French accept it as part of life.

At any rate, however fashionably freaky, Mr. Dansel's book is full of the homely details of daily life at Père Lachaise: the young man who dusts a tomb daily "because it's going to be my home for eternity and I want to keep it up," the tombs that serve as letter boxes ("Come for dinner tomorrow, we're having a cassoulet"), the reflections of the men who work at Père Lachaise:

"The air is better than anywhere else and the young girls seem less wild than in the streets, as if they had embarked on a long cruise and had forgotten their ties to reality."

—A tombstone cutter.

"Professionally speaking, the soil here is good. Personally, I like the liveliness you find here, and people's deportment, which is better than in the Bois de Boulogne."

—A gardener.

"I like the youth and animation. It's rather a jolly place, especially in autumn."

—A guard.

In the 19th century a tomb at Père Lachaise was the ultimate bourgeois acquisition ("To be buried at Père Lachaise," observed Victor Hugo, "is like having mahogany furniture") and the cemetery's fanciest tombs belong to the illustrious forgotten. Today, death is the ultimate kick, and the most visited tomb belongs to singer *Jim Morrison* of the *Doors* (before *that*, spiritualist Allan Kardec drew the biggest crowds).

There are tombs recollecting victims of various mass horrors, from the members of the Commune who were shot in Père Lachaise, to Ravensbruck and Treblinka. There is the tomb of Marguerite Saqui, who walked a tight rope stretched between the towers of Notre Dame, and the tomb of a woman who, thanks to a slip of the engraver's chisel, lived to be 147 years old. There is a mass tomb for the victims of the notorious 1897 Bazar de la Charité fire, in which the finest gentlemen of Paris are said to have trampled women and children to escape the flames. There are the fresh tombs of Gabrielle Russier, the teacher who killed herself in 1969 after an affair with a young student, and Pierre Overney, the young worker shot by a factory guard last year.

There are headstones marked Molière and La Fontaine, though apparently there is little reason to think either body is there, and the tombs marked Heloise and Abelard contain only a few random bones.

Mr. Dansel, who has been hanging around Père Lachaise since the age of 13 (and who claims that a bookseller once insisted that Père Lachaise was the inventor of the rocking chair) says that the famous Epstein nude over Oscar Wilde's tomb was mutilated by two irate Englishwomen (irate Englishwomen are always doing such things in French lore), but a reliable journalist who was around at the time says the deed was done by prankish schoolboys who also removed the bronze fig leaf that had hastily been added to cover the accident.

The real Père Lachaise was, if not the inventor of the rocking chair, a worldly Jesuit, confessor of Louis XIV who, at the age of 14 watched with Père Lachaise the fighting of the Fronde from what is now the cemetery. Even in those days the air was exceptionally fine, and the parties given by the reverend father were famous.

The growing city of Paris needed new burial grounds and the former Jesuit retreat opened as a cemetery, officially called the Cimetière de l'Est, in 1804. Its main gate was later constructed by an architect with the wonderfully suitable name of Godde.

It was, says Mr. Dansel, *in order* to attract clients and give a certain cachet to the cemetery, that the alleged remains of Heloise and Abelard, Molière and La Fontaine were transported there with much attendant publicity. And soon, as Mr. Dansel might say, everyone was dying to get in.

When Father Lachaise died in 1709, aged 85, someone wrote verses recalling the good old times when "on these laughing slopes and in these joyous woods, love and pleasure reigned."

Despite its solemn functions, Père Lachaise apparently retained its special sort of gaiety. By 1825, a guidebook called attention to itself by the title, "A *Serious* Walk in Père Lachaise Cemetery," while in 1841 another French guidebook wrote about a pleasure garden on the way out of the cemetery called "Au Retour du Père Lachaise."

"The title suggests the way accepted in Paris of soothing immediately with the pleasures of the table the pain caused by the loss of someone to whom we are attached. Thus, after having watered with tears the tomb of a loved one, they walk 200 steps and drown their sorrows in a glass of wine. If this manner of seeking consolation is not exactly in accord with the respect one owes the dead, it is perfectly in accord with the lightness of character of the French."

PEOPLE: *Photographer Asks $250,000 From Brando*



Ron Galella

Freelance photographer Ronald Galella has sued actor Marlon Brando for $250,000 in New York, alleging that Brando hit him on the jaw while he was trying to photograph the actor as he strolled through Manhattan's Chinatown, with TV star Dick Cavett. In his suit Galella accuses Brando of "wantonly, recklessly and willfully" assaulting him last June 12—the photographer claims that Brando broke his lower jaw with a single punch and cut him so badly that nine stitches were required.

The lawsuit became public Thursday when Brando's lawyers filed a petition to shift the litigation to a *U. S. District Court* on grounds that the two men live in different states—Brando is a California resident.

Galella was involved in a suit in 1972 brought by Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis over his persistent attempts to photograph her. She won a permanent court order that Galella stay a specified distance from her and her children after the judge ruled that the photographer had "relentlessly invaded" her privacy.

* * *

MARRIED: Gerard Kelly, 19, of Northern Ireland, one of 10 people accused of setting off bomb explosions that killed a man and injured 200 in London in March. Kelly was allowed out of prison for his wedding Thursday in Corpus Christi Church in Brixton to Isabel Quinn, 17, of Belfast. Immediately after the ceremony, he was taken back to Brixton Prison where he is being held pending trial. INJURED: Actress Shelley Winters in an automobile accident in Mystic, Conn. She was treated for facial cuts at a local hospital and released.

* * *

In England, doctors at Kingston Hospital, busy treating the usual sunburn blisters and cases of heat prostration that go along with a heatwave, could scarcely believe their eyes when Alan Hirst walked in—with a frostbitten toe. Hirst said that he had been marooned for 14 hours while climbing Mont Blanc in France but hadn't sought medical attention until he returned to London.

* * *

Princess Anne and her fiancé Capt. Mark Phillips will live in a 163-year-old mansion at Sandhurst Military Academy after their wedding in November. Phillips will be posted to the academy for a year as an instructor. Oak Grove House, which has five bedrooms, is usually occupied by officers more senior than Phillips but the couple are being allowed to use it because of the official entertaining the princess must do. The rent—usually about $19.50 a week—will be fixed by the Defense Ministry, which owns the house.

Speaking of the princess, she won a silver trophy, £20 and a bottle of whiskey in the Annick Horse Trials in Scotland this week. Runner-up in the same class (novice) was her fiancé—to whom Anne promptly gave the whiskey.

* * *

A 13-bus caravan of Californians arrived with thousands of other tourists at the U.S. Capitol this week but instead of staring up at the dome they spread out over the Capitol grounds and began picking up litter. The 660 members of the People's Temple Christian Church were doing what they have done in dozens of cities they have visited since they left Redwood Valley, Calif., last week. "We like to leave everyone, everywhere we go, thinking we left the place a little bit better than when we came," said one 82-year-old woman who was policing the area at the foot of the Capitol.

The church's clean-up campaign has earned them friends everywhere they've visited, according to group leader Rev. Jim Jones, although he said the integrated group was shot at by a "lady" as the church-owned buses passed through one Southern town. The church is affiliated with the Disciples of Christ.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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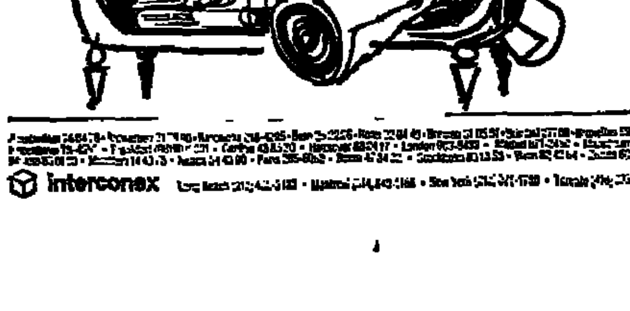
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